

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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ONE SHILLING.

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IN IRELAND! A SCENE SUGGESTIVE OF YPRES OR ARRAS, AT A TOWN NEAR BELFAST.

There are to be seen in Ireland in these troubled times buildings and streets which suggest war-devastated areas in France and Belgium. The particular photograph shown above was taken in Lisburn, where numerous houses, shops, and other premises belonging to Sinn Feiners and Nationalists were burnt down by angry crowds, as a reprisal for the murder of Mr. Oswald Swanzy, District

Inspector of Police. It may be recalled that he was recently shot at Lisburn while on his way home from church on a Sunday. Lisburn is a linen manufacturing town about eight miles inland from Belfast on the river Lagan. Further photographs of the damage done there are given on a later page. Nearly 200 claims for compensation have been made, for sums varying from £1000 to £69,000.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SEE that Mr. Robert Blatchford, whose comments generally contain at the best sagacity, and at the worst sanity, has been considering the question of the disparagement of the present in comparison with the past, in an article called "The Bad Old Days." The period chosen for praise by the writer he criticises was apparently about fifty years ago; and he has no difficulty in suggesting particular and definite advantages in connection with that particular and definite date. But when he seems to imply, in his concluding paragraphs, that the present period is better than any other, and that by some natural progress we shall arrive at a period that is better still, he raises a very different question. To begin with, of course, it is equally irrational to talk of the "Bad Old Days" and of the "Good Old Days"; for the reason with which we are all familiar in daily life: that no two days are alike. Even if we take some modern commercial type, whose days are far too much alike, the fallacy is obvious. If we ask a clerk sitting on an office stool whether he prefers his present to his past, he will very rightly regard the question as absurd. He will want to know whether he is to compare that particular moment, of moderate though monotonous work in an office, with the time when he had toothache in the east wind at Margate; or the time when he won ten pounds in a newspaper competition; or with twenty other conditions that were either much better or much worse. Our present civilisation is far too much a civilisation of clerks and office stools; but certainly there were many past civilisations that were much better and much worse. He might be much worse off if he were a slave in a half-barbaric Byzantine decadence; he might be better off if he were a guildsman in the brief but promising golden age of mediævalism. But I agree that the average poor man was in many ways worse off at the particular time Mr. Blatchford was considering.

Of course, there is another fallacy also involved, when Mr. Blatchford says, for instance, that there were once no trades unions for the protection of labour. In the Middle Ages there were far stronger trades unions; but that is not the fallacy I mean. It should also be realised that if trades unions have grown stronger, trusts have also grown stronger. A thing may be a good thing because it is a good medicine; but medicine implies a disease. Trades unions arose to combat a theory of competition more cruel than any that had ever been preached in the world before. It is as if we were to say that ten years ago, before the War, our soldiers had not such miracles of surgery as their mechanical legs. They had not; before the War they had real legs. And before the modern capitalist corruption they had real land and real guilds and real rights and religion. But whether or no people will accept this praise of the past, there is surely no doubt of their doubt about the present. It is surely extraordinary that men should be so optimistic about the future

when they are so pessimistic about the present. For my part, I wonder how long we are going on with the double process of cursing the position we are in and blessing everything that has brought us to it. It is considered realistic to say that we are in the ditch, but it is considered merely reactionary to say that we fell into the ditch, and still more reactionary to hint that it would have been better if we had continued to walk along the road. As it is, I repeat, we are at once lamenting that all our affairs have gone wrong, and yet still explaining how it is that they have always gone right. We are talking about the danger of commercial bankruptcy; but we are still talking of the secret of our commercial supremacy. We are complaining of mismanagement, and even of misrule, in every part of our Empire; but we are still arguing from the universal peace of our dominions and the general acceptability of our rule. We are already in practice taking the

to recognise them, if not in Palestine, then somewhere else. But the point here is that people are now talking anti-Semitism in the present, while they are still claiming a superiority to the anti-Semitism of the past. And while they are already crying out about the Jewish peril, it never occurs to them that it may be their own fault for having refused to discuss the Jewish problem. But this is only one of a long list of examples such as I have already given. Men are actually denouncing the fact of degeneration, while they are still dogmatically affirming the faith in progress; and while they themselves clamorously declare that we have come to the wrong place, they still obstinately insist that we have come by the right road.

Now, I not only deny that we have come by the right road, but I deny that we have come by a road at all. At any rate, we have come by a road that had so zigzag a direction that it would

be truer to say it had no direction. Whatever else is true, it is certainly not true that the history of our thought for the last three hundred years has been a steady progress, or even a slow evolution. It has not only been a series of experiments, but a series of extremes. The thought of the seventeenth century was more pessimistic than the thought of the thirteenth. The thought of the eighteenth century was more optimistic than the thought of the thirteenth. Grey cannot turn white by turning black; and London cannot be on the way from York to Edinburgh. The truth is that the world first tried being more Puritan than the Christian tradition, and then tried being more Pagan than the Christian tradition. This may

be a change, or even a lark; but it cannot possibly be a progress, or even an evolution. The same is true, of course, of the more modern morals which are concerned rather with ethics and economics than with religion and theology. The competition of Herbert Spencer and the collectivism of Bernard Shaw cannot by any possibility be represented as successive steps, either in a Spencerian evolution or in a Shavian progress. They are flatly contrary, moving in opposite directions, away from the more normal thing which existed before, and which (I take leave to hope) will exist afterwards. To that more normal thing I hope we shall return: in philosophy to a real recognition of the struggle of good and evil, instead of insane simplifications of optimism and pessimism; in politics to a redistribution of personal property and liberty, instead of the further concentration of Trusts into a Servile State. But a reform will be a return; and in that sense reform will be the very reverse of progress. So far from linking up all our late movements in one long series of improvements, it must recognise them as a tangle of cross-purposes that has to be cut away. For our reform is not only a reform, but a repentance, and the point of all repentance is beginning afresh. The only fresh beginning is that which starts from first principles; and that will always be fresh when all novelties are stale.



URGING "IMMEDIATE STEPS TO SECURE PEACE IN IRELAND": THE IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

The Irish Peace Conference held in the Antient Concert Rooms at Dublin was attended by nearly 600 people from all parts of Ireland, including Ulster. Sir Nugent Everard, Lieutenant for the County of Meath, was elected Chairman. Various resolutions were passed, one (moved by Lord MacDonnell) urging that "full national self-government within the Empire can alone bring peace to Ireland." Lord Shaftesbury's speech, as an Ulsterman, was considered to offer great hope of a settlement. Sir Horace Plunkett also spoke. A message was sent to the Government asking for the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork.—[Photograph by Topical.]

corruption of our politics for granted; but we are still in theory explaining why our politics are free from corruption. Most of us are every day accusing half our countrymen of raving insanity; but most of us are still making appeals to the well-known sanity and solidity of our country. We show our great manufacturing towns to everybody else as a boast, while we are ourselves treating them as a problem; and we tell the foolish foreign peasant that he may well wish he were living in London, while we ourselves go and live in the country. We represent the English gentleman and public school-boy as a Paladin and perfect ruler of men, until he begins to do real work at the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office; and then we represent him (often very unjustly) as a worthless noodle and slacker, doing no work at all. We are by this time talking in terms of sheer panic about the power of the Jews when they erect a tyranny in Russia, or force our hand perilously in Palestine; but we still sneer at the mediæval superstitions and benighted racial bigotry of the most exasperated peasants rising against the most execrable usurers. I myself, for one, have been twice in my life rebuked for being a Zionist; originally, because it was a disparagement of the Jews, and recently because it is a defence of the Jews. As a fact, it is neither, but merely a recognition of the Jews, or a desire



# THE HUNGER-STRIKE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK: PORTRAITS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., PHOTOPRESS, FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., AND CENTRAL PRESS.



THE WIFE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK:  
MRS. McSWINEY LEAVING BRIXTON PRISON.



PRAYING FOR THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK, AT THE SAME TIME AS 4000 RAILWAY WORKERS:  
IRISH BOYS AT THE CHURCH OF THE OBLATE FATHERS AT INCHICORE, DUBLIN.



THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK'S PRIVATE CHAPLAIN:  
FATHER DOMINIC LEAVING BRIXTON PRISON.



THE TWO SISTERS OF THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK:  
OUTSIDE BRIXTON PRISON.



THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK'S BROTHER:  
OUTSIDE BRIXTON PRISON.



SYMPATHISERS WITH THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK: SINN FEINERS AND OTHERS  
HELD UP BY THE POLICE AT THE ROAD LEADING TO BRIXTON PRISON.



THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK: ALDERMAN TERENCE McSWINEY  
IN A GROUP OF CAPUCHIN FATHERS AT ROCHESTOWN, CORK.

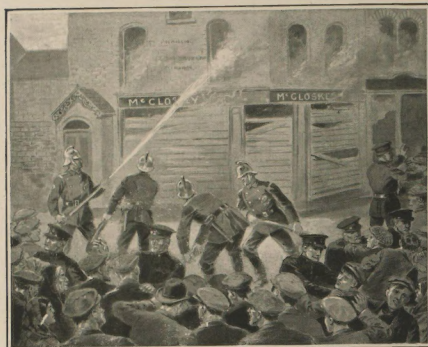
Regarding the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, it may be of interest to recall the occasion of his arrest and imprisonment. According to an official statement, Alderman McSwiney, the Commandant of the Cork Battalion of the Irish Republican Army, was arrested on August 12 and tried by court-martial on the 17th on the following charges: (1) Without lawful authority or excuse, being in possession of a cypher on August 12, which cypher was the numerical cypher issued to the Royal Irish Constabulary; (2) Having this under his control;

(3) Being in possession of a document containing statements likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty (this document was the resolution passed by the Corporation acknowledging the authority of Dail Eireann); (4) The speech the Lord Mayor made when elected as successor to Lord Mayor McCurtin. The Court round him not guilty on the first charge and guilty on the other three. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and he declared that within a month he would be free. He went on hunger strike from the day of his arrest.



## THE WORST RIOTING IN THE HISTORY OF BELFAST:

DRAWINGS BY AN EYE-WITNESS



WHERE THE CROWD CUT THE HOSE: FIREMEN SAVING McGLOSKY'S SPIRIT-GROCERY STORE IN NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.



ONE OF OVER THIRTY PLACES TO WHICH THE FIRE BRIGADE WERE SUMMONED: MR. P. MALONE'S SPIRIT STORE IN BEERSBRIDGE ROAD.



WEAPONS OF WHICH ONE WAS NEARLY STOLEN: TROOPS WITH A LEWIS GUN AT THE CORNER OF NEWTOWNARDS ROAD AND FOUNDRY STREET.



ONE OF THE MEANS ADOPTED BY THE MILITARY TO RESTORE ORDER IN BELFAST: AN ARMOURD CAR PASSING ALONG FOUNDRY STREET.



ONE OF MANY SIMILAR PREMISES BURNT OUT DURING THE RIOTS: MCGLADE'S PUBLIC HOUSE IN CASTLEREAGH ROAD.



SET ON FIRE DURING THE RIOTS IN BELFAST: MR. MEGIE'S PREMISES, THE GROVE GROCERY, IN ISOLINE STREET.

Disturbances which developed into the worst riots ever known in the history of Belfast began on the night of August 23, and continued for a week with increasing violence. While they were largely, of course, due to the spirit of faction between Unionists and Sinn Feiners or Nationalists, and to religious animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics, there was also a considerable element of simple hooliganism on the part of irresponsible roughs glad of any excuse to loot and destroy. Troops and police were quickly at work trying to restore order. Strong forces were posted at danger points, in some cases with Lewis guns, armoured cars patrolled the streets, and barbed-wire barricades were erected. In spite of these measures many fierce conflicts occurred between rival crowds, and numerous houses and shops were pillaged and set on

## DISTURBANCES WHICH CAUSED £500,000 DAMAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



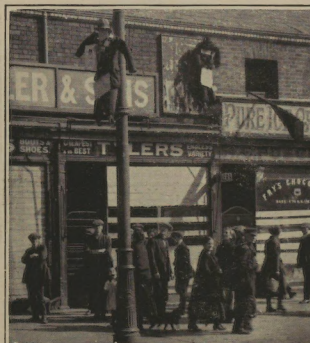
WHERE SHOOTING BEGAN ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 28: A BARRICADE OF, OVERTURNED CARTS AT THE TOP OF EWART'S ROW.



THE GENERAL EXODUS IN BELFAST FROM QUARTERS OF THE OPPOSITE FACTION: A REMOVAL FROM THE GROSVENOR ROAD AREA.



BARBED-WIRE BARRICADES IN THE STREETS OF BELFAST, RECALLING SCENES OF THE WAR: "KNIFE-RESTS" BLOCKING SEAFORDE STREET, NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, ONE OF THE APPROACHES TO THE STORM CENTRE.



ERECTED BY UNIONISTS: EFFIGIES ON A LAMP-POST AND SHOP IN NEWTOWNARDS ROAD.



SHOWING A WOMAN WITH A BAG OF MISSILES, STONE AND BOTTLE THROWING, AND REVOLVER FIRING: A POLICE CHARGE, SUPPORTED BY TROOPS, IN NEWTOWNARDS ROAD.

fire. On several occasions the police had to make baton charges, and the troops were obliged to fire on the mob. The crowds replied with stones and bottles, and frequently with revolvers. At one point a man was just prevented in time from carrying off a Lewis gun while the soldiers were engaged in keeping back a crowd. On the 27th the Lord Mayor of Belfast issued an appeal to the people, stating that the total damage amounted to about £500,000. A general exchange of houses took place, Protestants removing from Nationalist districts, and vice versa. The riots became worse on August 30, when the trouble shifted to the central parts of the city, and Sinn Feiners began to use firearms much more freely. The casualties to that date included 13 dead and hundreds injured. The Curfew Law was put into force from August 31.



## A "DEVASTATED AREA" IN IRELAND: DAMAGE IN LISBURN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



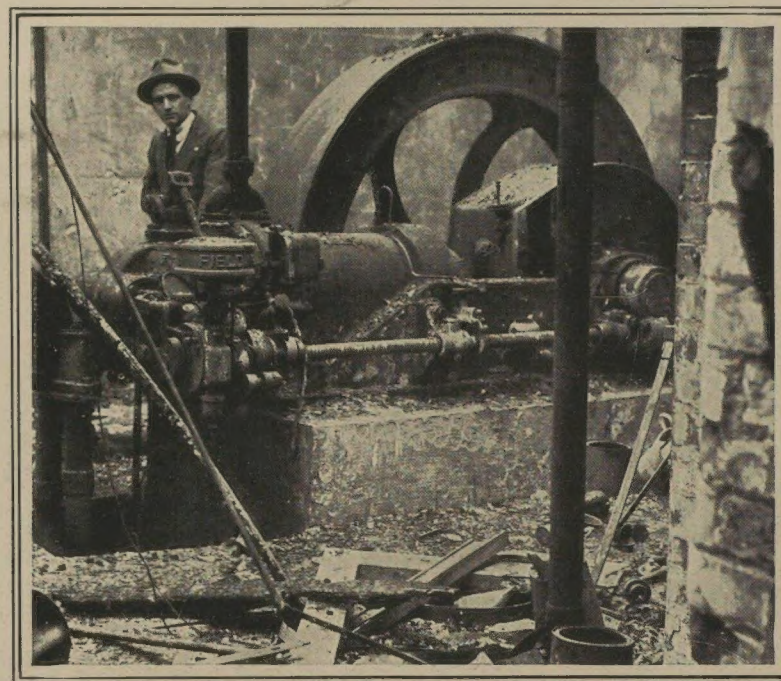
SHOWING (ON THE LEFT) SOME OF THE UNION JACKS THAT SAVED HOUSES FROM DESTRUCTION: WRECKED SHOPS IN BOW STREET, LISBURN.



WHERE MANY BUILDINGS WERE BURNT IN REVENGE FOR THE MURDER OF MR. OSWALD SWANZY: A STREET SCENE IN LISBURN.



A FALLEN HEAP OF SMOULDERING RUINS: WRECKAGE OF A BURNT-OUT SHOP IN BOW STREET, LISBURN.



IN A BURNT-OUT BOOT-FACTORY WHERE A MAN'S CHARRED REMAINS WERE FOUND: A WRECKED ENGINE ON MESSRS. DONAGHY'S PREMISES.



WHERE SEVERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS LIVED: THE PAROCHIAL HALL, IN LONGSTONE STREET, LISBURN, GUTTED.



ONE OF NUMEROUS SHOPS BURNT OUT IN LISBURN: THE WRECKED PREMISES OF WILLIAM ERSKINE, A GROCER.

As mentioned on our front page, the disturbances at Lisburn, near Belfast, followed the murder there of District Inspector Swanzy. On the succeeding two days and nights angry crowds paraded the streets and burnt down about forty houses and shops. Buildings which displayed the Union Jack were not molested. The total damage done was estimated at something like £200,000. Among other premises burnt out were Messrs. Donaghy's boot-factory, where the charred

remains of a man were afterwards found, and the Parochial Hall in Longstone Street, from which several Roman Catholic priests had previously escaped. Messrs. Donaghy claim £55,000 compensation. The Belfast Fire Brigade worked hard to subdue the fires, but their hose pipe was cut and they had to desist. On August 24 General Hackett Pain arrived, and the town was placed under military control in accordance with the new Emergency Act.

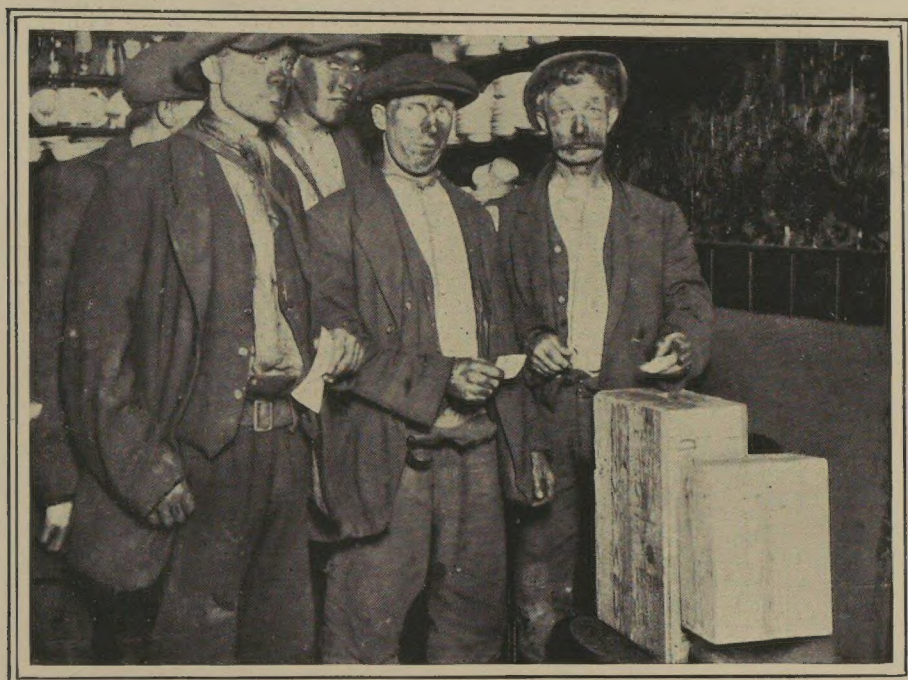


## THE MINERS' BALLOT: MEN, WOMEN, AND BOY VOTERS; THE LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, I.B., AND C.N.



QUITE HAPPY AFTER RECORDING THEIR VOTES IN THE STRIKE BALLOT:  
PIT BOYS AT A BARNSELEY COLLIERY.



TYPICAL MINERS OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE: THE BALLOT BOX AND VOTERS  
AT THE DEEP PIT, HANLEY.



A WOMAN VOTER IN THE STRIKE BALLOT: A LANCASHIRE PIT LASS  
RECORDING HER VOTE AT A PIT BROW.

Although the miners' ballot resulted in a majority for a strike, it was hoped that the mediation of other Labour interests would prevent a national stoppage, with the disastrous consequences that would inevitably follow. The "Triple Alliance" of Labour arranged to meet on the 31st, when it was expected that Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., would raise the question of mediation, and the miners' delegates fixed another meeting for Sept. 1. It was also thought probable that the Labour Committee of Eleven which helped to restore peace in the railway strike might

*2* **Miners' Federation of Great Britain**  
**BALLOT VOTE**

In view of the refusal of the Government to concede the claims of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for a Reduction in the Price of Domestic Coal by **14/2** per Ton, and an Advance in Wages of **2/-** per Shift for members of 18 years and upwards, **1/-** per Shift for members from 16 to 18 years, and **9d** per Shift for members below 16 years of age:

**Are you in favour of Strike Action to secure these claims?**

<b>FOR Strike</b>	
<b>AGAINST Strike</b>	

Please place your **X** according to your choice, in the space provided for the purpose.

August 1920. **FRANK HODGES, General Secretary.**

KEMP, PRINTERS, DALKENITH.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE AS PUT TO MEMBERS OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION: A COPY OF THE BALLOT PAPER.

**A**T present, while there are 1,206,000 coal-workers this year as opposed to 1,110,000 in 1913 (an increase of 96,000), the 1920 output is estimated at 240,500,000 tons as against 287,500,000 tons in 1913 (a decrease of 47,000,000 tons). In 1913 the average annual earnings of all classes of mine-workers was £82. Now it is £220. The average pay per shift for adult male workers was 7s. 1d. for an eight-hour day in 1914. Now it is 18s. 3d. for a seven-hour day. Miners also receive free or cheap coal for home use to the total value of £8,000,000 per annum. The average controlled pit-head price of domestic coal is 33s. 3d. per ton, of which sum 24s. 3d. is paid in wages to the miners.



PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION: MR. ROBERT SMILLIE,  
ARRIVING AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN RUSSELL SQUARE.

again intervene. The voting paper used in the strike ballot (a copy of which is reproduced above) reads: "In view of the refusal of the Government to concede the claims of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. per ton, and an advance in wages of 2s. per shift for members of eighteen years and upwards, 1s. per shift for members from sixteen to eighteen years, and 9d. per shift for members below sixteen years of age: Are you in favour of Strike Action to secure these claims?"





# THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.



By J. T. GREIN.

THERE is but one actor on the English stage—and one only—in whose case there is no yea and nay, but only a chorus in unison, and his name is Charles Hawtreys. Stay!—in the dim and distant past there was one weekly paper and its critic who would not have "C.H." at any price;

the Orléans, which is his headquarters and his arrival the signal for a blare of "Hallo, Charlie!"

As an actor, Hawtreys's first and foremost reputation is that of the consummate prevaricator—the man who has chiselled fibbing into a fine art, and has filed off all its ugly points and corners. Charles Hawtreys telling a story reminds one of the theatrical manager who was so polite that the girl who had an introduction and found no engagement left his room as happy as if she had a contract in her pocket. On his lips the blackest untruth becomes as white as a snowflake. The next great and peculiar quality of his art is his smile. He is a regular sower of smiles—sweet ones, shy ones, winking ones, mocking ones, boasting ones, humble ones, cocksure ones, and crestfallen ones; and he goes nearest to the heart of his hearers when he links the wry, shy smile of embarrassment to a certain *gaucherie* of limb and body which, altogether, forms a rare picture of a gay dog in the comically woeful manner of a difficult situation that amuses no one more than the performer himself.

The average playgoer until lately associated the artist "C. H." with all that meant Palais Royal in London, from Romano's to the Burlington Arcade. To him he was all joy of living, let's live to-day and to-morrow may be hanged!—with distant vistas of private rooms, Justice Eve's Court, alcoves—*enfin*, all the naughty niceties that speed a farce. But he had a rude shock when one evening at the Garrick, in Haddon Chambers'

little masterpiece, "The Saving Grace," he discovered another Charles Hawtreys—a comedian always of the greatest finesse, and more telling than most by the seeming unconcern of his method, but also a perfect character-player in that difficult part of Nunkie, easily spoilt by accentuation, and one with a command of pathos so simple, so unaffected, so direct that it moved even weather-beaten old soldiers freshly home from the shambles. The first night was unforgettable, for it revealed a new Hawtreys to us—new and so lovable that we are almost impatient of his pursuing the old gay game in "His Lady Friends."

The secret of Charles Hawtreys's fast and perennial hold on the general public, the critics, the epicures, to say nothing of the fair sex, is not only one of personality and infinite sense of humour, but his command of the unexpected. I would go as far as to say we know him well, yet we know him not; he is semi-detached from us not only in manner and method, but also in mentality. He will do the most ordinary thing in the most prepossessing way, but he will do it otherwise than anybody else. Lately we have been regaled

by him with song. *Prima facie*, there is nothing in that. Why should Charles Hawtreys not have a voice as good as any other comedian, although we were not aware of it? Well, he is about to sing, and we all crane our necks and prick up our ears as if a new world were to be revealed to us. Then he chimes in, and we listen to, behold, wonder at something which, whatever musical critics may have to say to it, is strangely fascinating, perplexingly droll. One thinks of the coster's dictum—it is not what he says, it is the nasty (read, cosy) way he says it. The effect is immense; the whole traffic of the stage is blocked for a few moments; he frenzies people. And between the acts all the talk is about "Charlie's song." The comedian has scored tremendously. But anon the man scores even more so. He has an overwhelming reception. Hearts go out to him. All the world wants to make him feel how happy one is that he has come back after long travail of illness in splendid second blooming. There is clamour for speech. He is not acting now. He wishes to convey gratitude. He stands before us a human being akin to all of us when overwhelmed by feeling. With that famous shy smile of his he angles for words. He finds them haltingly at first, then he lets go, and, without affectation, just as if he were talking in emotional intimacy, he pours forth what is in him—simple words of a simple heart, words that go home and let us peep into the inner man. He touches us as he did in that pathetic end of the scene of "The Saving Grace"; only this time the text is all his own, moulded on the spur, under the stress, of the moment. We feel closer to him. He is a great child with the skill of a complete man of the world. We like him better than ever. For his is the touch of nature both in pathos and in humour.



IN THE CRUSADE PERIOD OF MR. TEMPLE THURSTON'S NEW PLAY, "THE WANDERING JEW": MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY AS JEANNE DE BEAUDRICOURT.

"The Wandering Jew," to be produced at the New Theatre on September 9, is divided into four periods, for each of which there is a separate leading lady. The second period shows a tourney before Antioch during the first Crusade, with Mr. Matheson Lang as the Unknown Knight (the Jew) and Miss Lillah McCarthy as Jeanne de Beaudricourt.

Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.

chided him as a raw amateur, ridiculed him as an acquired taste, and would have made his life a misery—if the paper had had a larger circulation, the critic a following, and if the public had not from the first taken Hawtreys to its capacious heart. And here, before I go on, I must interpolate a little reminiscence which, in the light of present thoughts, seems amusing, but which at the time added to my bitter cup. For I had produced Ibsen's "Ghosts" in 1891, and I was the best-abused man in the kingdom. In the period of what the French call my being *conspué* there were to be great doings on the occasion of the opening of Olympia. The directors had an advisory committee to compile the list of invitations to the Foreign Press, and as I represented a leading Dutch paper, my name was on the scroll. But it so happened that the critic who did not like Hawtreys did not like Ibsen; so when the invitations were read off in committee and he heard the name of "Grein" he got up and said, "If the person named is the notorious producer of 'Ghosts,' you must prefer my room to my company." And I was not invited! *O tempora, O mores!*

But to return to the hero of my article. It is a fact that there are no two opinions as to his talent. No one belittles his gifts; no one praises him with a "but"; no one remarks his having been bad in a part; no one can resist his smile. True he is a squire of dames, and he is the darling of all goddesses—did they not jubilate at top voices when he came back after his long illness to gladden "His Lady Friends" at the St. James's? But he is equally popular among men—everybody's friend, in the featherweight meaning of the word in English, a real pal to his few elect, and a household word in every club in Bohemia from the Savage to the Eccentric, via



IN A SATIRE ON THE DANCING CRAZE: MISS VIOLA TREE AND MR. JACK BUCHANAN IN "HER DANCING MAN," TO BE PRODUCED SHORTLY AT THE GARRICK.

Mr. Charles Cochran has arranged to produce at the Garrick early in September, after Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's week there, a satirical farce called "Her Dancing Man," adapted from "Le Danseur de Madame." Miss Viola Tree plays the heroine, who neglects all her duties for dancing, and Mr. Jack Buchanan is her instructor in the art.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]



## TO STRIKE OR NOT TO STRIKE? HOW THE COAL-MINERS BALLOTTED.

DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER.



A SYSTEM THAT GIVES VOTING POWER TO THOUSANDS OF IGNORANT AND IRRESPONSIBLE BOYS: THE MINERS' BALLOT ON THE COAL STRIKE—A TYPICAL SCENE IN LANCASHIRE.

The system of balloting among coal-miners on the question of the coal strike has been strongly condemned because it gives to thousands of careless youths a voting power equal to that of older family men. It is estimated that one out of every five members of the Miners' Federation is a boy under 21. The percentage of all youths employed in the coal-fields is given as follows: Under 21—19 per cent.; under 18—14 per cent.; under 16—7 per cent. Altogether, there are over 168,000 boys under 18 working in the coalfields above or below ground. Naturally, these lads have no idea of the colossal disaster to the nation involved

in a coal strike: they treat the matter as a huge lark, and a fine chance for a "holiday." Many of the older men, with family responsibilities, bitterly resenting the power given to these boys, tore up their voting papers in disgust. It was known by August 30 that over 400,330 votes (exceeding the requisite two-thirds majority) had been given in favour of a strike, and the official figures were announced in due course. The minority against a strike, however, was in itself a considerable number (over 130,590), and it was hoped that some way out would be arranged, by mediation or a compromise.



## A Biblical Survival: The Samaritan Midnight Passover on Mount Gerizim.

By HAROLD J. SHEPSTONE, F.R.G.S.



"NEITHER SHALL THEY SHAVE OFF THE CORNER OF THEIR BEARD": A SAMARITAN PRIEST.

L YING some forty miles to the north of Jerusalem is the city of Nablous. Here alone are to be found the Samaritans, an extremely interesting and picturesque sect, though one that is rapidly dying out. Once strong and numerous, to-day they number but 170 souls. Nablous is the Shechem of the patriarchs, and was the first capital of the Northern Jewish Kingdom. Near by is the parcel of ground which Jacob gave to his son

Joseph. Here also is Jacob's Well, where Christ met the woman of Samaria.

As in the time of Christ, so to-day the Jews refuse to have any dealings with the Samaritans, and it is because of their presence in Nablous that no Jew has settled there. The Samaritans maintain that they are the remnants of the tribe of Ephraim. The most precious document of



AND ESAU FELL UPON HIS NECK AND KISSED HIM": THE BIBLICAL FORM OF SALUTATION USED BY THE SAMARITANS.

this sect is the renowned Samaritan Scroll of the Pentateuch, which is jealously guarded in their synagogue in Nablous. The Samaritans accept only the five Books of Moses as Scripture. The scroll is some seventy feet long, and towards the end its columns are divided virtually by a small gap, often occurring between letters of the same word. Into this gap is carried and written any letter that occurs in the lines which fits into the writing of the date, so that when reading the text it fills its place; while these separated letters, when read collectively from the top of the column to the bottom, spell out the name and date of the writer, thus making it impossible for the date to have been of a later writing than that of the scroll itself.

The Samaritans assert that the scroll was written by Abishua, the great-grandson of Aaron. It is believed to be the most ancient copy of the Pentateuch in existence. The scroll has recently been photographed from end to end, and will soon be published for the benefit of Hebrew scholars. The Samaritans are the only people that celebrate the Passover in its primitive simplicity. It is an open-air scene in the dead of night, and with the full moon shining overhead. A few days before the event the Samaritan ghetto at Nablous becomes the scene of much activity. Young and old, sick and well, quit their homes to make the pilgrimage to Gerizim, in obedience to the command, "Thou mayest not sacrifice the Passover within any of thine own gates, but in the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose to make a habitation for His name."

At the eastern extremity of the camp is the *kiniseh* (synagogue) where the religious rites are observed. It is a small oblong plot surrounded on three sides by a low rubble wall. At the northern end a trench has been dug and lined with uncut stone: "An altar of earth shalt thou make unto Me." Across this altar two large copper kettles, filled with water, are placed. Beyond the north-eastern end of the enclosure, and higher than its level, is the *tanoor*, or ground oven, for the lamb-roasting. It is a

pit, the depth equal to a man's height. The ceremony commences just before sunset, and ends with an exciting feast at midnight. For that reason it has never before been properly photographed, and the illustrations here shown are the only ones that have ever been taken of this ancient ceremony during the midnight hours. Before all prayers, the Samaritan goes through the prescribed ablutions; and, like the Moslem, he spreads the prayer cloth, which in some instances has the *mihrab* design.

When all have assembled—that is, the male population, for the women do not take an active part in this sacrificial service—the venerable high priest of the Samaritans, Yakoub (Jacob), feeble and infirm, takes his place in front of the congregation. The two second priests, Ishak (Isaac) and Tewfik, stand slightly behind him. Then come in rows the elders according to rank.

The service consists in the saying of prayers, readings from the Scriptures, and the singing of hymns. Many of the prayers are repeated by the congregation. Whenever any petition is asked, their hands are outstretched to heaven, and they constantly bow their heads in unison, touching their foreheads to the ground. Every time God's name is mentioned the men stroke their beards downward thrice.

As the sun begins to set, the congregation, which has been facing the crest of Gerizim, turns about, and the high priest commences reading the Mosaic account of the first Passover. Meanwhile, the lambs have been brought to the altar, where the caldrons of water are already boiling. Over the lambs stand three slaughterers with glistening knives of razor sharpness. On the word "slay" in the passage, "Then shall all the convocation of the assembly of Israel slay it between the two evenings," the slaughterers, with one deft stroke, cut one throat and jump to the next.

In a few seconds all the lambs, eight to ten in number, have been sacrificed. This is immediately followed by a veritable Babel—the shouting, clapping of hands, and singing drowning the prayers of the priests and elders. A young priest now collects a quantity of fresh blood in a basin, stirs it vigorously with a bunch of wild thyme, and then sprinkles it above each tent door.

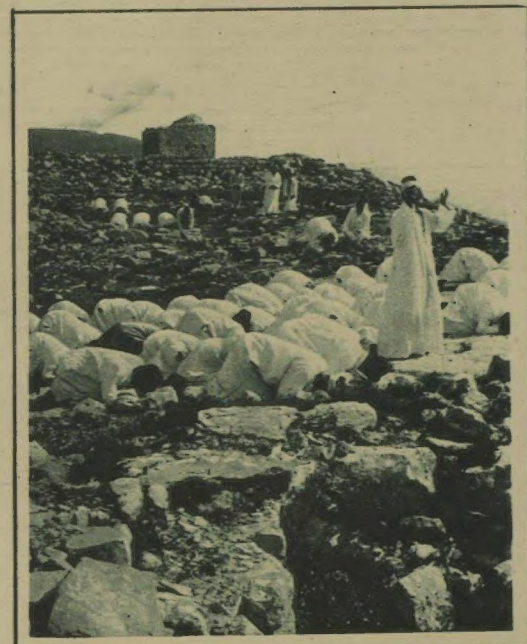
Boiling water from the caldrons is now poured over the carcasses. Next comes the ritual inspection. As each lamb is fleeced it is suspended by its hind-quarters on a long pole resting on the shoulders of two men. Great care is taken not to mutilate a bone, for the command, "Neither shall he break a bone thereof" is strictly observed.

Unlike the Jews, who will not eat of the hind-quarters of any animal until all the sinews have been entirely removed, the Samaritans claim to know exactly the cord the angel touched while wrestling with Jacob at the ford of the Jabbok; and now a deep incision is made in the flank and it is taken out. Deep gashes are made in the fleshy parts in order that salt may penetrate, in fulfilment of the obligation, "And every oblation

of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt."

The right shoulder is removed, this being a priestly portion. Pieces of the head are also reserved for the priests. Only the males of the priestly family and women of the same blood, if unmarried into other families, may partake of them. "And they shall give unto the priests the shoulder and the two cheeks."

An oaken spit is now thrust through each dressed lamb lengthwise, and the spits are lowered simultaneously into the earthen oven, which is then sealed. It requires now three hours to midnight. The closing of the oven is followed by a short service, when most of the worshippers, after saluting



WITH THE CONGREGATION "TOUCHING THEIR FOREHEADS TO THE GROUND": THE SAMARITAN HIGH PRIEST OFFERING PRAYER.

one another, retire to their tents to rest until midnight. The salutation is after the old Biblical greeting. Embracing one another, the head is put on the other's shoulder or neck, the latter being bent forward, and in doing so the cheek or neck is kissed, alternating from one shoulder to the other. "And Esau ran to meet him (Jacob) and embraced him, and fell upon his neck, and kissed him."

At midnight, amid much excitement, bustle, and hurry, a herald proclaims that the hour has come, and all put on their sandals, gird their loins, and take their staves in hand. They gather close around the roasted lambs, which have been drawn from the hot pit and placed on dishes on the ground.

The meat is sprinkled with minced bitter herbs, and straw trays of unleavened bread are placed at hand. After a prayer by the high priest, everyone begins to eat ravenously, pulling the meat from the bones with the fingers. No forks or knives are used, and great care is observed not to break a bone. Some eat standing, with sandals on their feet and staves in hand, with every indication of haste, as though about to start on a journey.

Within a few minutes the meal is over, and the high priest recites a short prayer. Every bit of bone, flesh, and offal remaining is now collected and burnt. "And ye shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth until the morning ye shall burn with fire." Thus the sacrifice and ceremony commemorating the Exodus are ended.

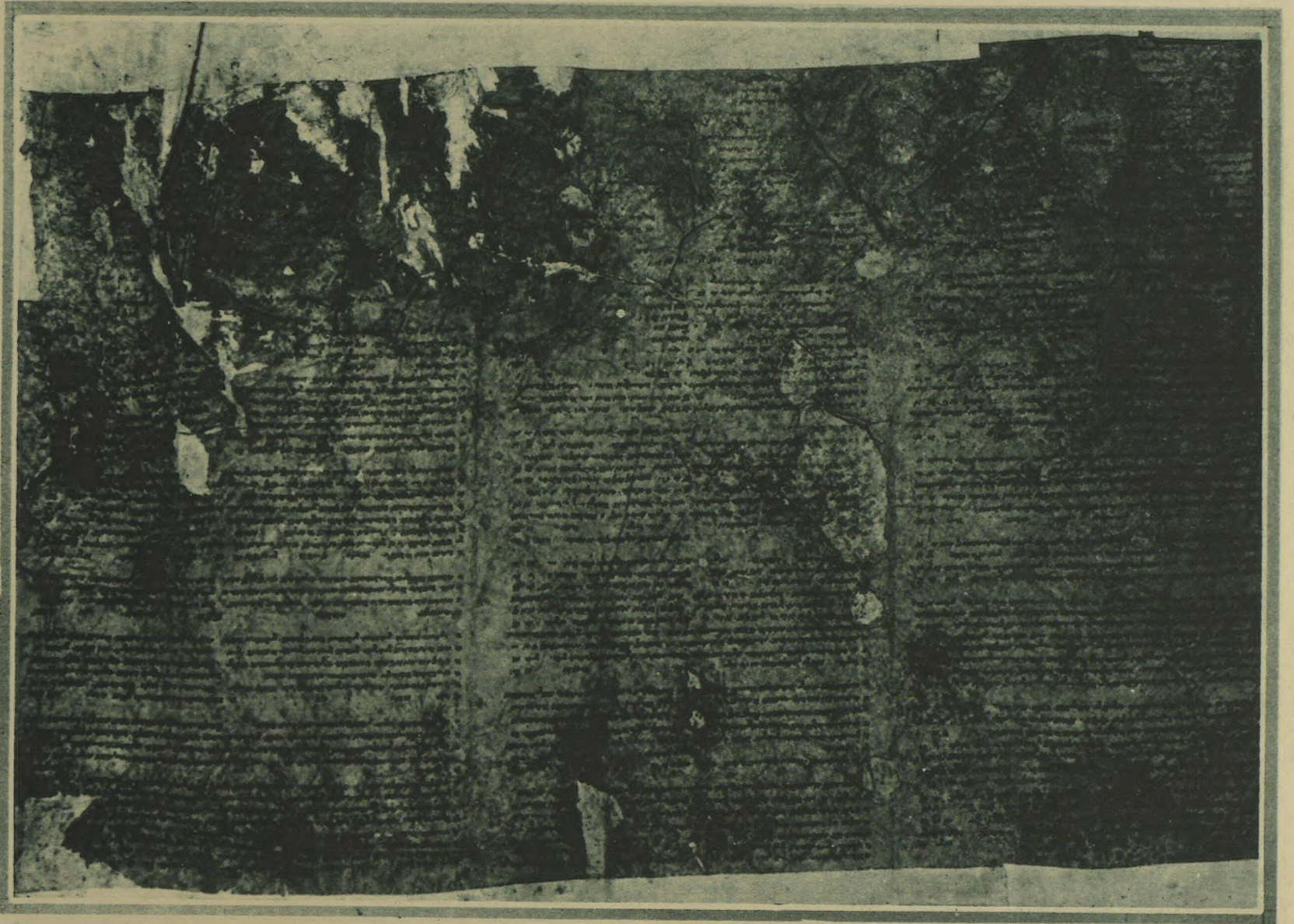


CONTAINING THE WELL WHERE CHRIST MET THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA: NABLOUS (ANCIENT SHECHEM), THE ONLY HOME OF THE SAMARITANS, WHO CLAIM TO BE THE REMNANTS OF THE TRIBE OF EPHRAIM.—(Photographs by the American Colony at Jerusalem.)

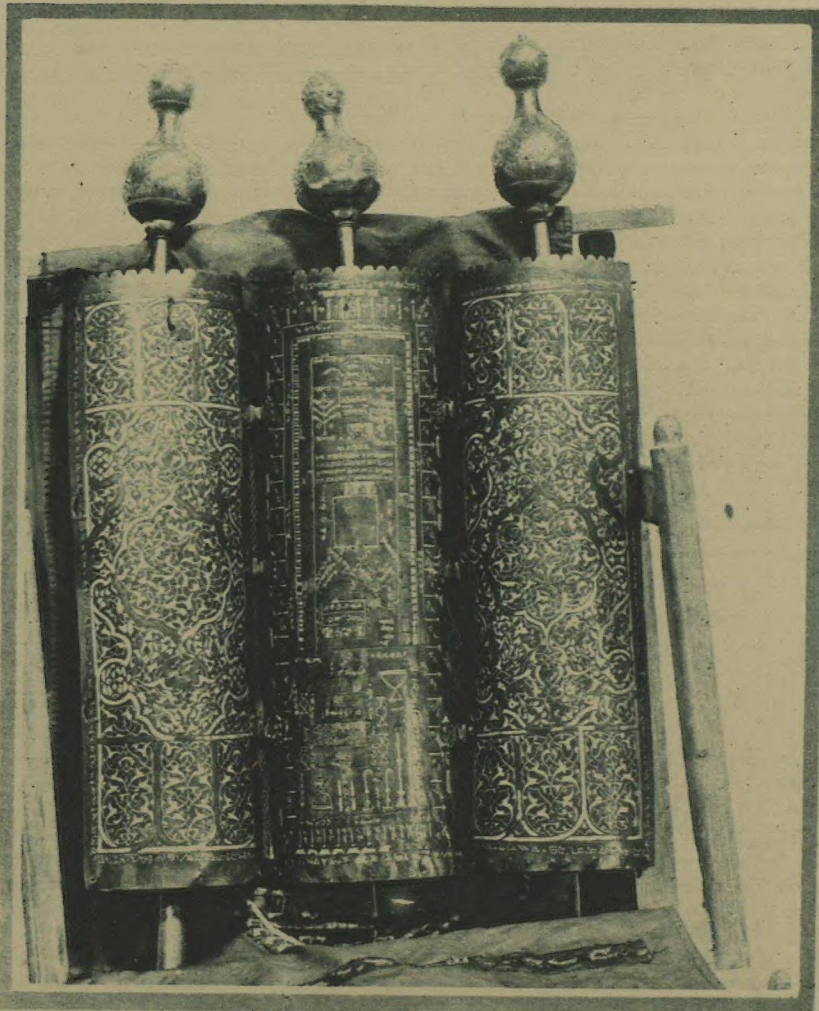


## REPUTED THE OLDEST PENTATEUCH M.S.: THE SAMARITAN SCROLL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.

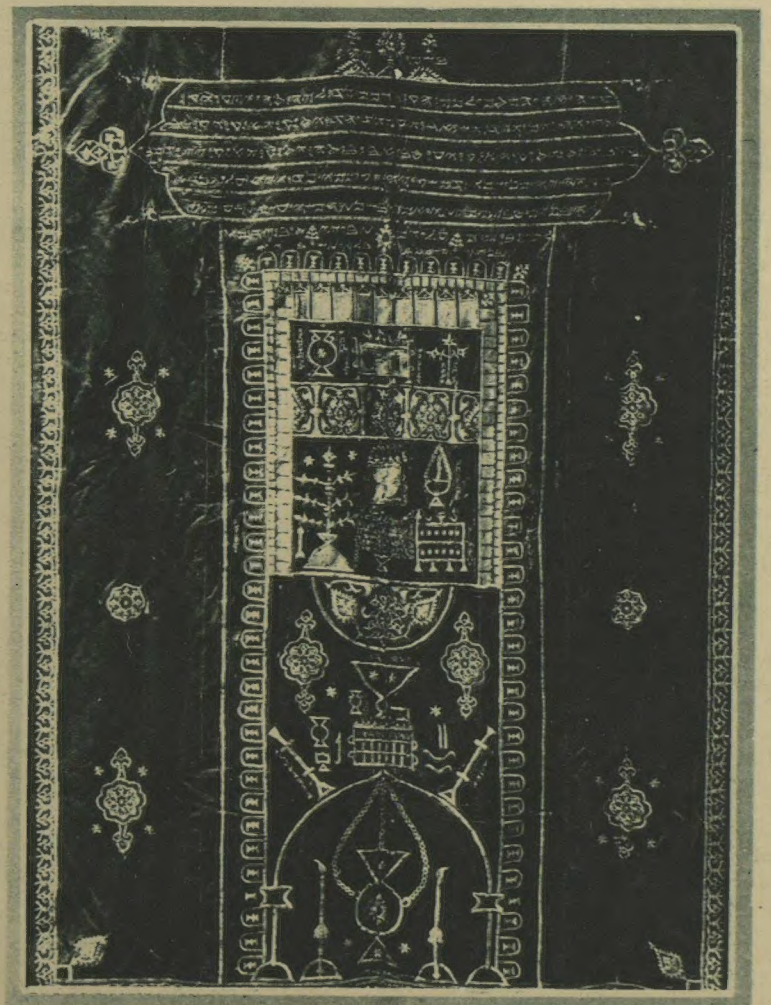


LEAVING, IN GAPS BETWEEN COLUMNS, ISOLATED LETTERS WHICH, READ LONGITUDINALLY, GIVE ITS DATE: PART OF THE 70-FOOT SCROLL OF THE SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH, SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY AARON'S GREAT-GRANDSON, ABISHUA.



WITH DESIGNS OF THE TABLE OF SHEWBREAD, AND OTHER TEMPLE FURNISHINGS: THE COPPER CASE, INLAID WITH SILVER AND GOLD, CONTAINING THE SCROLL.

The famous Samaritan Scroll of the Pentateuch, the only part of the Old Testament which the Samaritans accept as inspired, is jealously guarded in their synagogue at Nablous. It is kept in a copper case, inlaid with gold and silver in designs representing the Table of Shewbread, the Altar, the Golden Censer, the Cup of Manna, and other furnishings of the Temple. Similar designs, including the Ark of the Covenant, the Seven-branched Candlestick, and Aaron's rod blossoming,



HUNG BEFORE THE SCROLL IN THE SAMARITAN SYNAGOGUE: A GOLD-EMBROIDERED CURTAIN, WITH DESIGNS INCLUDING AARON'S ROD.

adorn the gold-embroidered curtain that is hung before the Scroll in the synagogue. The Samaritans claim that the Scroll was written by Abishua, Aaron's great-grandson. While this claim is not generally admitted, the Scroll is, at any rate, considered the most ancient extant manuscript of the five Books of Moses. The ingenious method by which the date of the manuscript is incorporated in it is described by Mr. H. J. Shepstone in his article on the opposite page.



# KEPT IN THE ORIGINAL MANNER: THE SAMARITAN PASSOVER

THE GAZETTE OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE



"THOU MAYEST NOT SACRIFICE THE PASSOVER WITHIN ANY OF THINE OWN GATES": THE SAMARITAN PASSOVER CAMP ON MOUNT GERIZIM.



"THE SAMARITAN, LIKE THE MOSLEM, SPREADS THE PRAYER CLOTH": WHITE ROBED SAMARITANS ON MOUNT GERIZIM AT EVENING PRAYER.



STANDING ON A PRAYER CARPET, IN THE MOSLEM FASHION: THE SAMARITAN HIGH PRIEST YAKOUB (JACOB) ADDRESSING HIS FOLLOWERS.

The Samaritan Passover, which preserves the original manner of the feast, is celebrated on Mount Gerizim, known from Deuteronomy as the mount of blessing. There the Samaritans from Nablous prepare a special camp, in accordance with the command: "Thou mayest not sacrifice the Passover within any of thine own gates, but in the place which Yahweh thy God shall choose to make a habitation for His name." The preparations are described by Mr. H. J. Shepstone in his article on a previous page. "The men and youths," he writes, "are for the



WELL OVER EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE: YAKOUB (JACOB), THE VENERABLE HIGH PRIEST OF THE SAMARITANS, WHO CONDUCTED THE PASSOVER.

most part dressed in white, a striking reminder of the Moslem garb. Before all prayers, the Samaritan goes through prescribed ablutions, washing with water three times each the hands, mouth, nose, face, ears, and feet, in the order named and, like the Moslem, he spreads the prayer cloth, which in some instances has the *mihrab* design." The inhabitants of Nablous, where the small Samaritan community lives, are mainly Moslems, and number about 27,000. No Jew has settled there, for still "the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans."



## EXHIBITING THE SCROLL: THE SAMARITAN HIGH PRIEST ON GERIZIM.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM



SHOWING ONE OF THE ELDERS STROKING HIS BEARD AS A SIGN OF REVERENCE: THE SAMARITAN HIGH PRIEST HOLDING UP THE SACRED SCROLL OF THE LAW, EXPOSING PART OF THE PARCHMENT UNFOLDED.

This remarkably fine photograph illustrates one of the ceremonies connected with the Samaritan Passover, the pilgrimage to the Holy Rock. The High Priest, taking the sacred Scroll of the Pentateuch in his hands, raises it high above his head. The copper case (illustrated on a previous page) is opened, so that a portion of the parchment is unrolled to the gaze of the devotees, who, as a sign of reverence, stroke their faces and beards. "So jealously guarded is this scroll,"

writes Mr. H. J. Shepstone, whose article on the Samaritans of Nablous appears elsewhere, "that few non-Samaritans have ever seen it, and many of the Samaritans themselves have not seen it except as it is exhibited on rare occasions at feasts, rolled up and covered with a silken cloth, and with but one column exposed. The scroll has recently been photographed from end to end, and will soon be published for the benefit of Hebrew scholars."



## NEVER BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHED: THE MIDNIGHT SAMARITAN PASSOVER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



BAKING UNLEAVENED BREAD, WHICH IS SERVED IN STRAW TRAYS WITH THE PASSOVER LAMB: SAMARITANS AT AN OPEN-AIR OVEN ON MOUNT GERIZIM.



"MALES OF THE FIRST YEAR AND WITHOUT BLEMISH": LAMBS ON MOUNT GERIZIM READY FOR THE SAMARITAN PASSOVER SACRIFICE.

DESCRIBING the distribution of the flesh of the sacrificed lambs at the Samaritan Passover, Mr. H. J. Shepstone writes: "Unlike the Jews, who will not eat of the hind-quarters of any animal until the sinews have been entirely removed, the Samaritans claim to know exactly the cord the Angel touched while wrestling with Jacob, and now a deep incision is made in the flank, and it is taken out. Deep gashes are made in the fleshy parts in order that salt may penetrate, in fulfilment of the obligation: 'And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt.' The right shoulder is removed, this being a priestly portion. Pieces of the head are also reserved for the priests." All the ritual is based on passages in the Pentateuch.



"EVERYONE BEGINS TO EAT RAVENOUSLY, PULLING THE MEAT FROM THE BONES WITH THE FINGERS": SAMARITANS AT THE MIDNIGHT PASSOVER FEAST.



"AN ALTAR OF EARTH SHALT THOU MAKE UNTO ME": THE TRENCH ALTAR, WITH TWO COPPER KETTLES, AND (ON THE RIGHT) THE TANOOR (GROUND OVEN).

The Samaritan Passover on Mount Gerizim begins just before sunset and ends with a feast at midnight. "For that reason," writes Mr. H. J. Shepstone in his article on a previous page, "it has never before been properly photographed, and the illustrations here shown are the only ones that have ever been taken of this ancient ceremony during the midnight hours." The upper photographs on this page were, of course, taken during the daylight preparations. The

sacrifice of the lambs, eight to ten in number, "males of the first year without blemish," is described in Mr. Shepstone's article. The flesh is then cooked in the *tanoor*, or ground oven, a round pit 5 or 6 ft. deep, lined with stones. At midnight the oven is opened, and the Samaritans gather round, by families, to eat the roasted flesh. The meat is sprinkled with bitter herbs, and straw trays of unleavened bread (as seen in the upper left-hand photograph) are placed at hand.



# "YE SHALL LET NOTHING REMAIN": THE SAMARITAN PASSOVER ENDED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



"THE MEAL IS OVER, AND THE HIGH PRIEST, LEANING ON HIS STAFF, RECITES A SHORT PRAYER": THE END OF THE FEAST, EATEN "WITH EVERY INDICATION OF HASTE, AS THOUGH ABOUT TO START ON A JOURNEY."

This photograph, taken at night, illustrates the closing scenes of the Samaritan Passover on Mount Gerizim. The feast is realistic, quite unlike the symbolic Jewish custom. "All devout Jews," writes Mr. H. J. Shepstone, "celebrate the Passover, but even in Jerusalem the Jewish ceremony is only a semblance of the graphic directions given by Moses. There is, indeed, the unleavened bread, but only a bit of bone to represent the slain lamb; a salad stands for the bitter herbs. . . . The Samaritans are the only people that celebrate the Passover in

its primitive simplicity. The very midnight scene of the original Passover Night, with its slain lambs, its sprinkled blood, its bitter herbs, its being eaten roasted and in haste, standing, with shoes on and staves in hand, is all faithfully reproduced. . . . Those unable to leave their tents because of sickness have a portion sent to them. Even the nursing babies have their lips touched with a morsel, all in literal compliance with the command that anyone refraining from eating it shall be cut off from Israel."



# POLAND'S AMAZONS: WOMEN WARRIORS LEAVING WARSAW TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WARSAW PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY.



MARCHING WITH FIXED BAYONETS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT: THE POLISH WOMEN'S LEGION PASSING THROUGH WARSAW ON AUGUST 14.

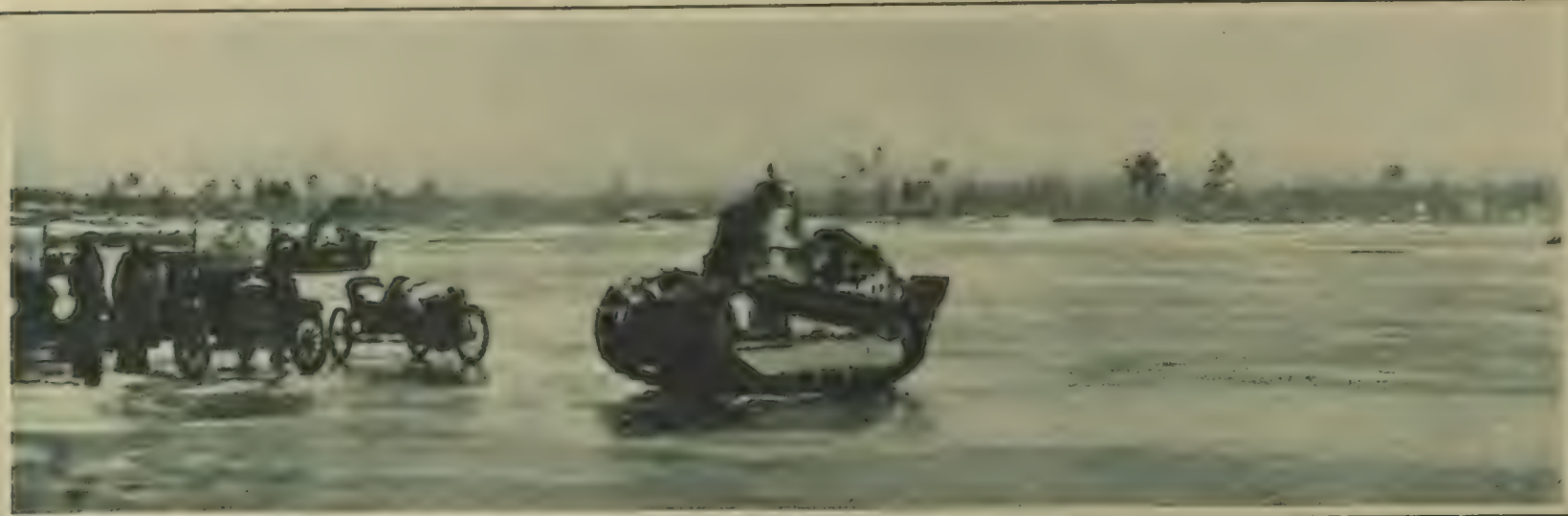
The women of Poland took their full share in defending their native land against the Bolshevik peril, some of them as actual soldiers in the fighting line. A Polish Women's battalion was first formed, late in 1918, for the defence of Lemberg (Lvoff), and when the recent crisis arose a new one was formed under the command of Mme. Goersz, a good-looking young woman now about 25. In 1914 she disguised herself as a man and joined Pilsudski's Polish Legion, got a commission as an artillery lieutenant, and served through 1914 and 1915 on the Galician front. When the Legion returned to Poland and

was partly disbanded, she married a Polish officer and a child was born to them. This did not prevent her, however, from joining the Women's Battalion at Lemberg (later demobilised) and again, about a year ago, undertaking the new command at the request of the military authorities. Early in July the Polish Women's Battalion was holding part of the line before Vilna. It was then about 250 strong, but 600 new recruits were in training. The age-limit for privates was between 17 and 33. The uniform was a khaki jacket, blue skirt, tight-fitting cap, and high boots.

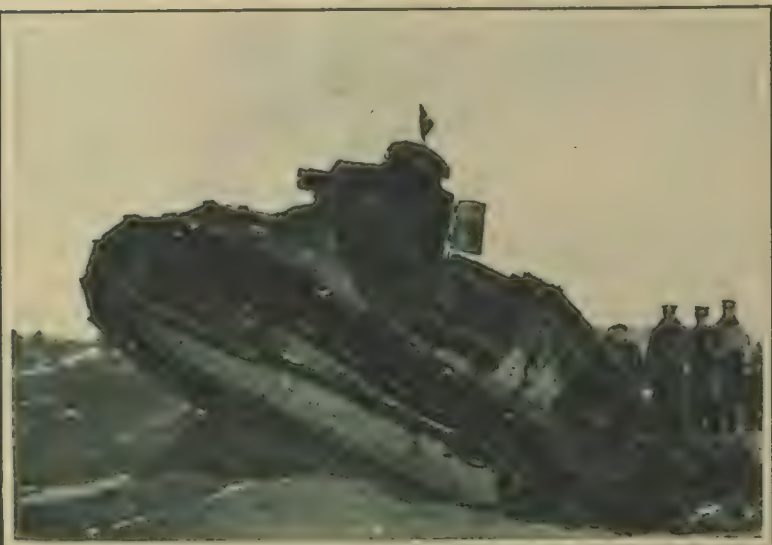


# TANKS AID POLAND'S VICTORIES: PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FRONT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WARSAW PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY.



THE SHARE OF TANKS IN THE GREAT POLISH VICTORY OVER THE BOLSHEVIST INVADERS: A TANK OF THE LIGHT AND MOBILE "WHIPPET" TYPE READY TO GO INTO ACTION; AND A GROUP OF MILITARY CARS.



SHOWING THE GUN PROTRUDING FROM ITS TURRET: A POLISH TANK OF "WHIPPET" TYPE AT THE FRONT.



WITH A MACHINE-GUN IN THE FOREGROUND: POLISH INFANTRY READY FOR ACTION BY A ROADSIDE.



IN COMMAND OF THE POLISH VOLUNTEER ARMY ON PART OF THE NORTHERN FRONT: GENERAL HALLER (ON THE LEFT) BEING SHOWN THE POSITION OF SOME ENEMY TRENCHES.

As our photograph shows, Tanks have played their part in the great Polish campaign against the Bolsheviks. Its success was astonishing. An official communiqué issued in Warsaw on August 24 stated: "The Polish defensive action near Warsaw has developed into a complete victory over the Soviet Army. The Soviet forces have been entirely routed. Thousands of prisoners are being brought in daily. Up till to-day 70,000 prisoners have been taken. The booty

in war material, supplies, and ammunition is enormous. As a result of the recapture of Bielowostok by the Polish forces, the Northern Bolshevik Army is finally cut off." General Haller was in command of the Polish Volunteer Army operating on part of the northern front. An official message of August 27 from Warsaw gave the total Bolshevik casualties up to then as 187,000, including 107,000 prisoners, 50,000 killed and wounded, and 30,000 escaped into East Prussia.



## HELPING TO WIN A JUST PEACE: POLAND'S WOMEN PATRIOTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WARSAW PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY.



TRAINING TO SHARE IN THE DEFENCE OF THEIR NATIVE LAND AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS: MEMBERS OF THE POLISH WOMEN'S LEGION BEING DRILLED AT THE N.C.O.'S SCHOOL IN WARSAW.



ANOTHER AND MORE FEMININE SIDE OF WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC WORK IN POLAND: PREPARING AND SERVING FOOD TO SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS OF WARSAW DURING THE TIME OF THE BOLSHEVIST MENACE.

In a recent declaration the Polish Government stated: "The victory of the Polish Army makes no change in the attitude of the Polish Government concerning the question of peace. A durable peace, based on honourable and just conditions, was its aim at the moment of supreme danger. . . . We did not wage and are not waging war against the Russian nation; we have no desire to appropriate foreign territories; on the contrary, we consider that friendly relations with the Russian nation are one of the principal conditions for the definite pacification of

Eastern Europe." The story of the Polish Women's Legion is told briefly under a double-page illustration of it in this number. "Most of the women who have joined," said a "Morning Post" correspondent writing from Vilna on July 11, "are of humble origin, and come from semi-stagnant industrial centres, such as Lodz. The bread-and-butter problem is probably not altogether unconnected with their enlistment, but they show enthusiasm for the work in which they are engaged." As already mentioned, they have taken their part on the fighting front.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

THERE are traces of the treasure-hunter in the psychological "assay" of every human being. That is why the average person would sooner find a penny by the roadside than earn a pound in the routine of his daily business. That is why the pirate's hoard is still a crowd-compelling theme in fiction, though one would have thought its dramatic possibilities had been exhausted by Stevenson's "Treasure Island," the most popular of buccaneering stories with boys and girls alike—only the other day a maiden of unblushing fifteen told me that it was the "most satisfying" tale she had ever read. But it is in the life of the prospector for gold or silver or precious stones that the rule of *ubi thesaurus, ibi cor* is developed into an overruling passion which makes the ordinary rewards of trade and industry seem absolutely worthless, and enables wanderers in treasure-bearing wildernesses to endure the most intolerable hardships. I myself have consorted with mining prospectors and have felt the indefinable emotion which thrills one's whole being when "colours of gold"—looking like tiny flakes of tin-foil, for only the worthless pyrites have the rich golden lustre—are seen at the bottom of a whirling panful of gravel and water. Many years ago I set forth these experiences of strange places, and yet stranger types of roving humanity, in doggerel ballads, one or two of which are still occasionally quoted in journals of the Far West. Indeed, the longest of them, entitled "The Scrapping Hitch—With Moral Annotations by an Eye-Witness," which depicts an all-in disputation among miners in a Klondike dance-hall, was for a time a popular recitation along the Pacific Slope. I can still dredge up out of the by no means auriferous gravel-beds of remembrance a stanza or two

Old Man Marceille had jest begun

The old Red River jig,

When Jukes, a most rumbustious son,

Strolls up, an' feelin' big,

Sez he to Miss Virginia Brown

Restin'—on Billups' knee—

"Why, thar's my gal!" sez he. "Climb down,

An' jine my jig" sez he.

In each squar' deal ez I have seen  
Only one Q of Hearts has been,  
Which, if I missed, I raised no squeal  
But waited for the next deal.

The crudeness of the stuff will be more readily forgiven, perhaps, when it is remembered that it was all written with a stub of a pencil on old scraps of paper (sugar bags and the like) as I lay on my stomach in a little canvas tent on the banks of a Far Western river while two companions played Pedro, using my back as a card-table. I did, at any rate, get the two chief "morals" of the Western prospector's life into these go-as-you-please ballads. The first of them concerns the ubiquity of the alluring metal—gold is found where you can find it! That is to say, gold may be discovered in places where geological considerations seem to make its presence impossible. The second defines the psychology of the prospector—it is not gold he comes for, but the hunting for it and the detection of Nature's carefully-hidden hoards, guarded by all manner of deadly ambushes.

It is a long time since I came across a really "satisfying" book on prospecting in the Far West and the High North of the upper half of the

Double Continent. But the full fascination of this wilderness craft is to be felt in reading "THE GLAMOUR OF PROSPECTING" (Fisher Unwin; 21s. net), by Lieut. Fred C. Cornell, which is an illustrated chronicle of the wanderings of a South African prospector in search of copper, gold, emeralds and diamonds. Listening to his adventures (he has the happy gift of writing as the experienced seeker after Nature's treasures is apt to talk—unless long spells of lonesomeness have made him inarticulate, as so often happens) I

humorous way in which he contemplates the most provoking disappointments, mark him as one of the elect treasure-seekers. His chief prospecting spheres were in the huge block of territory known as German South-West before the war, much of which has now been opened up by new railway lines, and in the weird No Man's Land of the Kalahari Desert. The new railways still leave vast spaces of this country as remote and inaccessible as ever they were. Notably, the mountainous Richtersfeldt region of Northern Namaqualand, with all the wealth of copper and other minerals Mr. Cornell describes (Chapters VII. to XI.), is as solitary and untrodden as when he first visited it. The Southern Kalahari, with its fine ranching prospects and remarkable "pans," is still a Royal Game Reserve closed against the farmer and the prospector. Though the dry Kuruman River (Chapter XVII.) was the route for Botha's flying columns of invasion (to the amazement of the Germans, who thought no army could ever come that way) the desert long since claimed its own again; the whole region is once more given over to vast drifting herds of gemsbok and a few roving Bushmen. The newly-acquired territories of Damaraland and Great Namaqualand—the very names are fleeting voices of open-air romance!—are full of mineral wealth, of which only a few copper deposits and the remarkable diamond-bearing areas on the coast have yet been explored and exploited.

Mr. Cornell's book is packed with adventures from beginning to end. He always missed the great discoveries—but his observations of the denizens of strange solitudes were ample compensation for missing fortunes by a hair's breadth. Thirst and ticks and tropical heat were the chief obstacles to each expedition. The coast diamond beaches are wonderful places, even when diamonds are unexpectedly absent. One mile-long beach "looked like a vast debris heap of all the fancy pebbles the new chum usually collects during his first month or so on the River Diggings." As it happened, not the smallest diamond could be found there. There were even more soul-corroding disappointments. The supposed owner of a diamond "as big as the top of his thumb," who knew where others as big abounded, was tracked down

after a long trip—and the prize turned out to be a big, shining quartz crystal. Tidings of a vast deposit of "blue earth" (such as is familiar to all visitors to Kimberley) came along, and off the author and his companions trekked into the wilderness—to be shown a picturesque cliff of blue slate! They had the most appalling bad luck. But Mr. Cornell's deft word-pictures and his store of surprising photographs (e.g., those of the great salt pan in the Southern Kalahari, looking like a frozen Far Western lake, and of a tree containing the huge nests, or blocks of flats, of the "Social Birds") will strike the reader of his entrancing book as an ample reward for all his hard and disappointing experiences. And he did find one tiny emerald, which a fellow prospector picked out of a collection of peridotes, green garnets, chryso-

prase, tourmalines, etc.—a proof that the story of £40,000 of fine rough emeralds said to have been found in the Kalahari and sold in Hatton Garden some years ago has a basis in fact. What a game it is!



THE "WORLD DICTATOR" ARRIVES AT LUCERNE FOR HIS HOLIDAY: (L. TO R.) DR. ZIMMERLI, STADTPRÄSIDENT, MR. LLOYD GEORGE, AND COL. PFYFFER.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived at Lucerne at 1 p.m. on August 19, and was met at the station by the local authorities and the British Minister at Berne, Mr. T. Russell. The Premier then left by motor for the Villa Haslihorn, amid hearty cheers from the people. The local papers called him the "world dictator." On the 22nd he met Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, at the station, and they repaired to the National Hotel. When they arrived there, ex-King Constantine was standing in the lobby. While waiting for Signor Giolitti's train, Mr. Lloyd George had a long talk with Dr. Zimmerli on political matters.

Photograph by Neuhauser.

rather regret choosing Western America instead of South Africa for the scene of my wander-years. The latter land has such a variety of treasures and of guardian dangers and discomforts to offer, that prospecting elsewhere seems simple and tame in comparison with the life of the holder of a



LENT TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE FOR HIS HOLIDAY BY KING ALBERT: THE VILLA HASLIHORN, NEAR LUCERNE.

The Villa Haslihorn stands about two miles from Lucerne, and commands a beautiful view of the Alps and the lake, on which it has a landing-stage. Not far away is a villa where Wagner lived from 1866 to 1872 and composed several of his operas. Signor Giolitti stayed in Lucerne as the guest of Mr. Lloyd George, who took rooms for him at an hotel. The two Premiers also spent much time together at the Villa Haslihorn. Mr. Lloyd George arranged to stay there for about a fortnight.

Schurfscheinen, or licence to find, locate, and peg off a claim in such a prolific corner as German South-West in pre-war days. But the true prospector is the same in any quarter of the globe. Mr. Cornell's zest in his own misadventures, the



# HEROES OF POLAND'S *REVANCHE*: A FIGHTING PRIEST'S FUNERAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WARSAW PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENT



HONOURING A BRAVE ARMY CHAPLAIN WHO RALLIED A BATTALION WHEN ITS OFFICERS HAD FALLEN AND CAPTURED THE TOWN OF RADZIMIN  
THE FUNERAL OF IGNACY SKORUPKA, AND OTHER POLISH HEROES, IN WARSAW



TYPICAL OF THE ROUGH EQUIPMENT OF THE POLISH ARMY OF PATRIOTS WHO SAVED THE CAPITAL: A RED CROSS WAGON FULL OF SOLDIERS WOUNDED  
IN ACTION WITH THE BOLSHEVISTS, DRIVING THROUGH WARSAW

The upper photograph shows the funeral in Warsaw, on August 17, of three Polish heroes, Ignacy Skorupka, a young Catholic priest and army chaplain, Captain Zapolski, and Ensign Lachowicz, who fell in the defence of the capital. Ignacy Skorupka was attached to an infantry battalion which on the previous day retook the little town of Radzimin. There was a moment when the battalion, which was badly cut up and had lost all its officers, halted in some confusion. The chaplain took command and, in his priestly robes, with cross in hand, rallied the men and resumed the advance. Before Radzimin was taken, however, he was killed. He

was buried with full military honours, and on his coffin rested the "Virtute Militaire" medal, Poland's highest military decoration. General Haller pronounced a valedictory address upon him as the first hero of the new National Army. Regarding the equipment of the Polish Army, a Y.M.C.A. medical officer in Poland Mr. M. F. Lowenfeld, has pointed out, from personal knowledge, that it is of the roughest character, and refuted Mr. J. R. Clynes's description (at the Labour Conference) of "a military force of half a million well-dressed, well-officered, well-drilled soldiers . . . wrought by the assistance of this country and of France



## FROM FAR AND NEAR: NOTABLE EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRITISH ILLUSTRATIONS, L.N.A., PHOTOPRESS, C.N., AND MONBERG'S BUREAU.



TAKING A "WATER SPLASH" IN THE MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS: T. JAMES, ON A MORGAN CYCLE-CAR, AT THE SAILESWORTH CROSSING, ON THE THIRD DAY.



MAKING VISUAL RECORDS, BY PHOTOGRAPHY, OF THE NOISE OF MOTOR-ENGINES: DR. A. M. LOWE WITH HIS AUDIOMETER AT THE MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS.



FITTING A NEW TOPMAST TO THE "VICTORY": A HUGE FLOATING CRANE TOWERING OVER HER.



THE DISPUTED RACE FOR THE WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP: ERNEST BARRY.

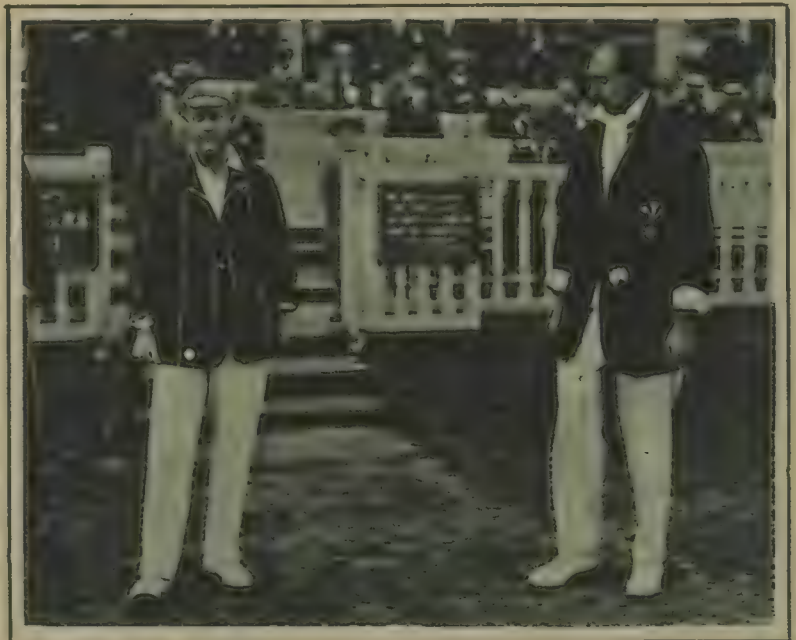


DENMARK'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO DIED THERE: A MONUMENT UNVEILED AT COPENHAGEN.



AT SUNNINGHILL PARK, ASCOT: (L. TO R., CENTRE) LADY LAVERY, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, MRS. BENJAMIN GUINNESS, MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, GEN. BRANCKER.

The six days' Reliability Trials of the Auto-Cycle Union began at Darlington on August 23, and concluded at Brooklands on the 28th, when 97 of the 133 starters were put to a brake-test and speed trial. Dr. Lowe's audiometer is an instrument that records by photography the strength of sound emitted by road engines.—The work of fitting a new topmast and spars to the "Victory" in Portsmouth Harbour was recently begun.—Ernest Barry beat Alfred Felton by 12 lengths in the sculling match for the championship of the world on the Parramatta



A GREAT CRICKETER'S LAST COUNTY MATCH: MR. P. F. WARNER (LEFT) TOSsing UP WITH MR. P. G. H. FENDER, BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX v. SURREY GAME

River, Sydney, on August 28. Felton afterwards claimed a foul.—A monument to nineteen British soldiers who died in Denmark during 1918-19 on their way home from captivity was unveiled in Copenhagen on August 21.—The Duke of Connaught opened a fête for the Church Army funds at Sunninghill Park, Ascot, on August 28.—Mr. P. F. Warner, captain of Middlesex, made his last appearance in county cricket in the match with Surrey which began at Lord's on August 28.





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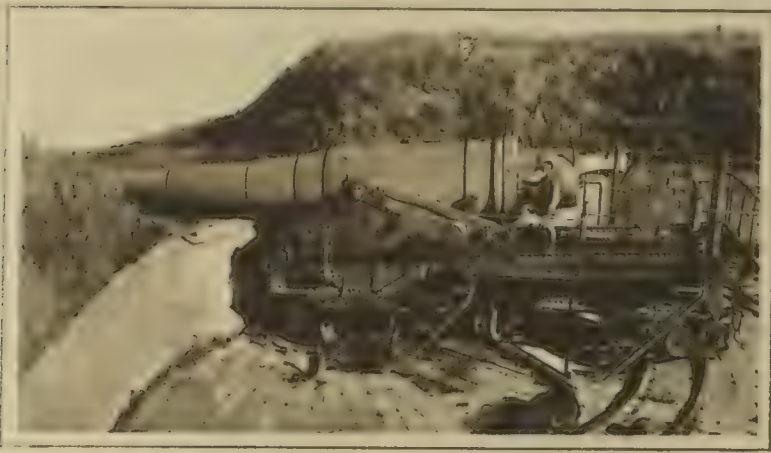
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Everton, Liverpool.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

OR A PASSION.

THE Museum of Birds' Eggs, the protective measures for native birds, but for birds of the world, is growing daily more apparent. On this account one views with appreciation the foundation, at Santa Barbara, California,



BEFORE DESTRUCTION: A GUN OF THE DARDANELLES DEFENCES.

a "World Museum of Birds' Eggs." Herein the founders of the institution propose to enshrine a complete collection of the eggs of the birds of the world, together with "as many nests and skins as are necessary to enable the eggs to tell their full story." Where the eggs are invariable in colour the Museum is to be content with a dozen clutches—as, for example, in the case of species which lay white eggs, or eggs whose pattern is apparently fixed. But where the coloration or the shape varies, as is the case with a very considerable number of species, as many as eighty clutches of each species is to be collected.

To obtain this object a world-wide canvass is being made. Nomination forms, duly filled up, are being sent out to all "eligible" persons; and all the recipient has to do is to fill in his name and send it back to California. From that moment he may consider himself a full Member of the Museum of Comparative Oology. There's Glory for you! But more than this, these forms are sent in duplicate. Having elected oneself a member, one is requested to fill up the other form with the name of some kindred spirit captured locally, when at once he also will

have the privilege of adding the mystic letters "M.M.C.O." after his name!

It is taken for granted that every member will "collect" assiduously, not merely to fill his own cabinets, but also to enable himself to build up a collection of duplicates available for exchange. He will certainly be kept busy, for every member is to be registered, so that he may conveniently be hunted for specimens by collectors scattered over the whole habitable globe. From a copy of the Museum's Journal which has been sent me, I note that a newly elected member, resident in Scotland, has this year sent to the Museum a "series of six sets of the red-shank, six sets of the British ringed plover, and six sets of the oystercatcher." He probably retained a like series for his own collection. For very shame I will not mention the name of that small Scotch village, but it

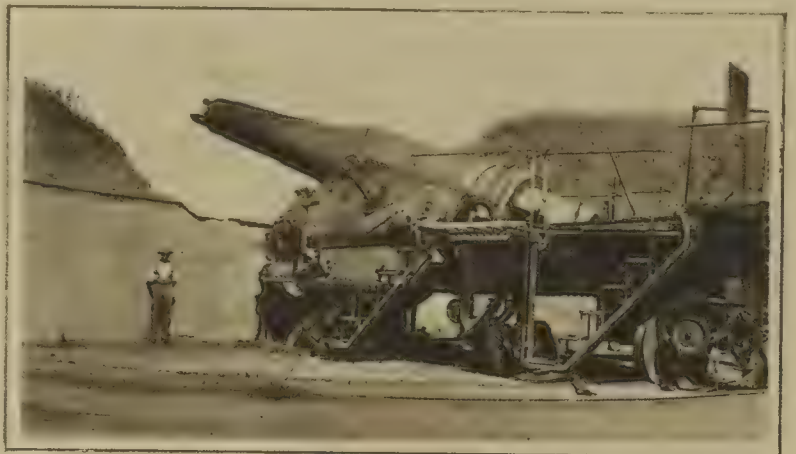
augurs ill for the birds which elect to breed there in future. It is obvious that if the members of this band fulfil what is expected of them, their ravages, so far as the British Islands are concerned, will be very serious. For each is asked, after filling his own cabinets, to do his best to fill those of every other collector from here to New Zealand. This result is evidently anticipated by the founders of the Museum, for the enthusiastic editor of the Journal remarks that the collecting of birds' eggs, "whether followed as a fad, a pursuit, or a passion, is likely to become at last a major avocation."

That his Museum may be utterly mischievous does not seem to occur to him, for nowhere does he urge restraint on his devotees. On the contrary, he takes the most grotesquely exaggerated views as to the importance of the study of birds' eggs; even

going so far as to insist that not only by the study of these empty shells shall we be able to piece together the phylogeny of birds, but that this study will "throw a flood of light on the whence and whither of life itself"! That much good work has been done by egg-collectors, and that many valuable facts have been brought to light by their work, is beyond dispute, but it is no less certain that the scope of their investigations is strictly limited.

Among my own friends are collectors of repute, and none deplore more than they the insatiable greed and unscrupulous cunning which are displayed by many collectors in this country. To check their activities as far as possible, the Society for the Protection of Birds has to spend large sums annually in the employment of "watchers," to circumvent their raids. This is deplorable enough, but the evil will most certainly be aggravated by the incitements of the Museum of Comparative Oology.

Movements of this kind are sure to beget imitators. Presently it will be urged by enthusiasts in other countries that California is a long way off, its treasures are inaccessible, and that therefore similar



THE DESTRUCTION OF THE DARDANELLES DEFENCES: A GUN BLOWN UP.

institutions should be founded elsewhere; and in so far as they come into being, by that much will Science be injured instead of benefited. But the damage inflicted is not alone confined to Science; for husbandry will also suffer, as it is, indeed, already suffering, from the numerous agencies at work for the depletion of bird-life in every part of the world.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

## The Beauty of Perfect Health

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To George the Fifth  
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## THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE Czecho-Slovak postal administration has furnished a long series of stamps for the use of the population of one of the districts of Eastern Silesia, where a plebiscite is being taken under the terms of the Peace Treaty. The plebiscite stamps consist of a range of the current Czech issues overprinted "S.O. 1920," the initials standing for Silesie Orientale. This adds another batch of stamps of notable historic interest in connection with the taking of the plebiscite. I have received thirty different stamps in this set, of which I illustrate the principal types.

The overprint occurs on a number of the ordinary stamp denominations in the design showing a view of the Hradschin Fortress, the seat of the Prague Government. Of these, imperforate, the set comprises the 3, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 80 and 100 heller; while in the similar types perforated there are the 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 60 heller.

Next come the postage-due stamps with the fanciful numeral design by Mucha, in which we get the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 100 heller. Then there are two values, 2 and 5 heller of the express letter stamps, with the design showing two doves. The remaining set in the "falcon" type is for newspaper postage, and comprises the 2, 6, 10, 20, and 30 heller.

In Upper Silesia, where a plebiscite is also to be taken, and where a German mob recently attacked French occupation troops, there have been two issues of plebiscite stamps, both printed at the French Government Printing Office in Paris. The first issue was in the numeral type, with the inscriptions in French, Polish, and German. For some unexplained reason this set had no sooner appeared

than it was withdrawn in favour of a series of stamps bearing a view of a town and colliery in Upper Silesia. The Poles predominate in Upper Silesia, but large areas are almost exclusively German, which accounts for the recent disturbance at Kattowitz, which is now under martial law.

From Esthonia there are two new stamps just to hand, each of the same denomination. It appears that a demand has arisen (owing to the low value of the Esthonian mark) for a 2 marks stamp. To meet this demand the postal authorities converted a

combined with the mass of detail given, make the book much more informative than a mere dry catalogue. As motorists will readily understand, it is impossible at the moment to quote exact prices owing to continual fluctuations, but they can rest assured that the company will furnish estimates at the lowest prices current at the date of the order. Spares may be obtained from Moorfields Works, Wolverhampton; the Manchester Depôt, 106 Deansgate; or the Southern Service and Repairs Depôt at Edgware Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

Another proof of the important part played in modern industry by the economies of large production is provided by the fact that the Shaler 5-minute vulcaniser handled by the British Motor Trading Corporation, Ltd., has been reduced from 12s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. The economies made possible when big demand leads to big output affect not only the manufacturing cost but also the cost of distribution. B.M.T. inform us that the sale of the Shaler has increased ab-

normally, and the distribution of larger quantities has enabled this price reduction to be made.



1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Overprinted S.O. (Silesie Orientale) 1920: Czecho-Slovak stamps for the Eastern Silesia plebiscite area. 6, 7, and 8. For the district where German mobs recently attacked French troops: plebiscite stamps for Upper Silesia. 9, and 10. With a sea-gull design and a view of Reval respectively: two new Esthonian stamps.—[Stamps supplied by Mr. Fred J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.]

quantity of 70 penni stamps (seagull type) into 2 marks by the surcharge "2 Mk." This was used pending the preparation of a definitive 2 marks stamp, which is now issued in the latest Esthonian stamp type, showing a view of Reval, the capital, in a rather ornate shell frame. The colour of the new 2 marks stamp is a bright ultra-marine.

An exceedingly useful list of spare parts for the 16-h.p., 1920 model, has been re-issued by the Sunbeam Motor Company, Ltd. Its object is to render the ordering of parts as simple as possible, and to guard against any error in supplying. This comprehensive compendium, which runs to 60 pages, is well printed and clearly illustrated. These features,

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The original letter is available for examination

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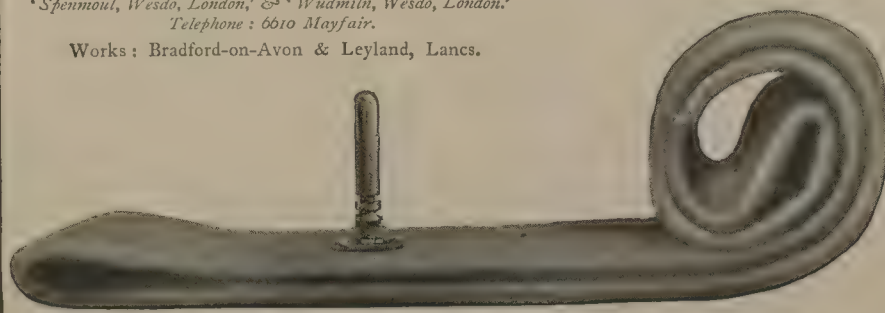
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everything wholesome, and of light and even texture when "Raisley," the sure raising powder, is used. It is so reliable an aid to home baking that even beginners find it easy to turn out the most perfect home-made cakes, bread and pastry.

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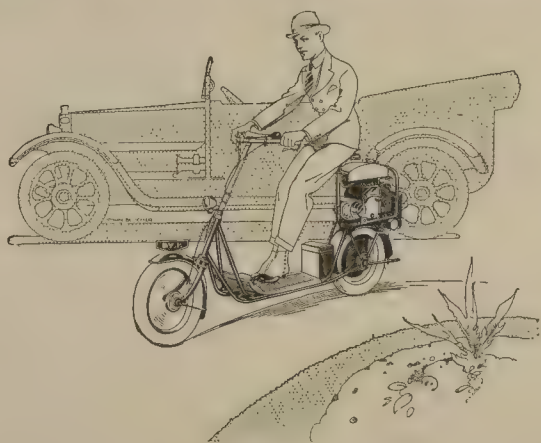
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## LETTERS from ANOTHER SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON

With Illustrations by JOSEPH SIMPSON and ALLEN SHUFFREY.

Dear Bob,

Was glad to learn that you had at last obtained delivery of your new car. As it must be one of the first on the road I can quite understand it making a bit of a sensation in Oxford. Take care of her old chap and don't be too reckless with the throttle. Sixty-five miles an hour may be exhilarating, but it's an uncomfortable speed when the off-side front tyre bursts and you find that the road is not nearly wide enough. Which reminds me, what have you done about insurance? It's all very well being wise after the event, but, if I were you, I wouldn't let that car out of the garage until I had it covered for every motoring risk. In case you haven't effected an insurance I am enclosing you particulars of the Motor Union Insurance Company's policy which is by far the best of the batch, being issued by a firm who specialise in motor insurance. It is not the cheapest on the market, but in no other policy are your interests so adequately safeguarded and, in my opinion, the premiums are as low as possible for the risks covered.



"And you find that the road is not nearly wide enough."

You will remember that nasty crash Higgins had with my Rolls about two years ago, when he collided with a pair-horse van. Well, both the car and van were badly damaged and a nice little legal action ensued, the costs of which ran into some hundreds. The Motor Union people stood the whole racket. Not only did they pay every cent of the expenses but they relieved me of all trouble in the matter. Nor did I have any fuss or bother about the repairs to the car. I simply sent it to the makers and had it thoroughly put right in every respect. The Motor Union footed the bill without a murmur. They almost gave me the impression that it was a pleasure for them to do so. Well, I must close now old chap. The best of luck with the car which I am looking forward to seeing very shortly.

Your affectionate

Father.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.  
10 ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.





## LADIES' NEWS.

THE letter from a miner's wife beseeching the men not to go on strike which appeared in the dailies, was just what I looked for from one of these poor souls on whom the brunt of a strike would fall most heavily.



SMART AND SEVERE: AN AUTUMN TOILETTE.

The low waist-line, high collar, and pleated skirt are all features of the autumn styles which this French woman's plain yet chic toilette illustrates.—[Photograph by Seeberger.]

fortune" that they are now expected supinely to endure.

The ankle-length skirt has come and intends to make a long stay. In a very few months the skirt merely clearing the knees and quite showing the calves of lower limbs will be clearly seen to be very bad style. Some costumes of the new autumn

materials are already here, either in wardrobes or carefully kept by modistes. All the skirts reach the ankles, but are happily clear of the ground. This weather, which impudently calls itself summer, has made a good many women, in the North especially, wish that skirts were longer from a consideration of warmth. Later they will like them from the point of view of appearance, for they give length of line and restore a certain dignity quite sacrificed by the wearing of very short skirts.

Jumpers, I am delighted to say, have also entered on their decline and fall. The nicest women will no longer look at one, be it never so original and striking. The truth is that these garments struck the eyes too hard. The contrasts in colour were too crude, often the shapes were little better than those of bed-jackets; also the short-sleeved variety were too suggestive of thick, clumsy and undainty under-clothing. Women of all degrees knitted jumpers for themselves, few of which were pretty or becoming, so it comes about that the jumper is about to jump out of the world of smart dressing. That it will continue in other spheres of dress, goes without saying; unfortunately, it will not go without us seeing!

What I think very dainty and pretty, as they are without doubt most suitable to cold and dull days, are suits of Shetland wool lace. They are so soft, so fine, so delicate, that it is almost impossible to believe that human fingers knitted them if one did not know what the Shetland knitters can accomplish. I have seen the skirts in white with bands round, all, of course, in the design, of delicate mauve, of pink, or of yellow or blue. The bodice is more cape-like than of jumper style, and sometimes fashioned as a basqued coat. These are really daintily feminine, charming costumes. That they are expensive I have no doubt, knowing what one pays for a very fine Shetland shawl; and these frocks are as fine as any specimen shawl I have ever seen even at Thurso, where are some especially fine.

Fit your chin into a cup of lawn and tie a broad band of ribbon round your neck under it, and you have the very latest thing in neckwear. If you have a fancy for the ornate, the cup of lawn may be pleated or embroidered, but it must bear at least a cousinly resemblance to a cutlet frill to be just right. This sounds discouraging; the result, however, when the face is young and pretty, is ravishing, and its effect on millinery is to bring it up to the latest murmur. Even a somewhat fatigued hat comes up under the influence of the new high neckwear like a flower in the sun.

Friends in Scotland write me that the cold there is shrewd, but far from unpleasant if you know your Scotland and take to her her own woollens. Our golfing, walks, fishings, and other outdoor "plays" are, says one woman, more enjoyable for the absence of great heat. Some of the visitors where she is are, indeed, victims of the cold spell: their skirts are short and silken, their stockings long and silken, their shoes high-heeled and thin, their hats fly-away and unsettled on their heads, and they do not seem to have a sensible wrap among them. Tartan tweed skirts, tartan wool stockings, stout brogues, neat tailor-built coats, and either caps or well-fitting and extremely plain hats are the things for Scotland. If not Scotch, tartan is not worn, but there are masses of smart



THE RETURN OF THE TRAIN: A BEAUTIFUL EVENING DRESS OF ROYAL BLUE BROCADE.

The fact that some famous French houses are showing models with trains will delight many women. This beautiful Melnotte Simonne dress is carried out in royal blue brocade with a bow of blue tulle at the waist.—[Photograph by Henri Manuel.]

striped and plain and checked tweeds to choose from. The ordinary English seaside or country kit is not much use for doing Scotland. A. E. L.



WHEN you light a 'Meriel,' let the smoke trickle away: lean back and thoroughly enjoy the exquisite flavour of this entrancing cigar; you are enjoying one of the greatest pleasures in the world, and at the same time your conscience is clear—you are not being extravagant, for Imperiales de Rothschild Cigars cost but 1/- each. They are made of superb Havana Tobacco, wrapped in an exquisite Sumatra cover, and equal a 4/- imported cigar. Prove it, if you please. If your Tobacconist will not supply, send 50/- for a 50 box.

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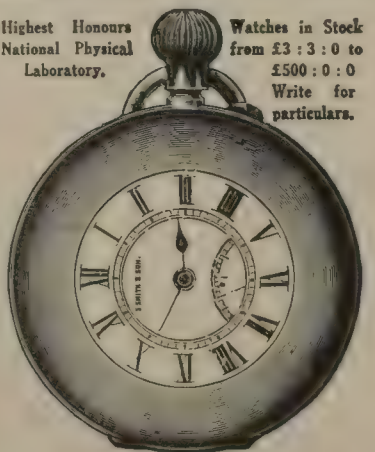


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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "ON OUR SELECTION." AT THE LYRIC.

"ON OUR SELECTION," which has succeeded the revival of "A White Man," at the Lyric, purports to describe the life of an Australian squatter; but it is really a specimen of that almost extinct



AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO FRANCE: THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE PRESENTED TO METZ BY THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

A statue of Lafayette, by the American sculptor Bartlett, a replica of that in the Carrousel Gardens in Paris, was unveiled at Metz on August 21, as a gift to that town from the Knights of Columbus, an American Order. After the ceremony Marshal Foch (seen in the centre of the above photograph) was presented with a jewelled baton by the chief Knight, Mr. James Flaherty, a portrait of whom, with the baton, appeared in our issue of August 28.—[Photograph by Trampus.]

amalgam of farce and melodrama which used to be the staple fare provided at the Standard, the Surrey, and the Pavilion, East, some thirty years ago. Nothing quite so naive as the adventures which Mr. Steele Rudd has provided for his hero, a kind of Antipodean "Old Bill," has hitherto been sent us

even from America. As an example of stage-craft, indeed, the play is quite preposterous; but thanks to the admirably robust acting of Mr. Bert Bailey as a rollicking and patriarchal bushman, it is quite worth seeing. Whether he is pursuing a prospective son-in-law through the bush with a shot-gun, collapsed on the floor in a violent attack of toothache, or standing for Parliament in opposition to the villain's father, Dad Rudd always makes a thoroughly popular appeal. And Mr. Bailey plays him with a zest, a humour, and a sense of character which make the old fellow seem thoroughly alive. The rest of the players have only minor chances of scoring. But mention must be made of Mr. Matthew Boulton, who shows himself a handsome and strapping young lover; and of Miss Eva Quin, a pretty young actress, who did her best with the part of the compromised heroine.

## "THE BLUE LAGOON," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

By providing a "happy ending" curtain, in which Mr. Lestranger's long quest of the island castaways is finally rewarded, and another scene in which Dick kills an unpleasant third castaway who makes amorous advances to Emmeline, Messrs. Norman MacOwan and Charlton Mann have contrived to make a fairly practicable stage version of Mr. Stacpoole's well-known romance, "The Blue Lagoon." The setting, too—the ship on fire and the storm on the island—are, in view of the smallness of the Prince of Wales's stage, most highly creditable to the producer, Mr. Basil Dean; while the acting of the only passage that counts for much in either novel or play—that in which Dick and Emmeline, aged seventeen, suddenly develop sexual feeling from a momentary blaze of anger, is done with real charm and naturalness by Mr. Harold French and Miss Faith Celli. Altogether, with its pretty scenery, pretty music, and pretty acting, quite a dainty entertainment!

Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd., the well-known mineral water firm, have acquired the lease of Marble Arch House, 1, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, to which their head offices have now been transferred.

## AN IMPERFECT MOTHER.

CECILIA, the woman of "The Imperfect Mother" (Collins) is so truly the dominant figure that to have to peep at her over the shoulder of her son produces a certain exasperation. Stephen would have been an engrossing subject—Stephen and his romantic love—if the witchery of his mother had not captured Mr. J. D. Beresford's book. Margaret Weatherley is intended to be another, and a budding, woman of magical femininity; but Margaret, until the last chapter, is only the ideal of Stephen's dreams. She is a smile, a glance, the ray of dawn on a dewdrop, and not a human being. Stephen, on the other hand, is unmistakably human, because we are admitted to the secret chambers of his heart; but there the trouble is, as we have said already, that the heart of Stephen is so much less interesting, so much less intriguing, than the prancings of Cecilia out and away beyond it. And Cecilia, of course, is not a patch on him in the qualities that make for success in the big affairs of love and life. Her egoism blurs her judgment—even at the moment when the imperfect mother is shaped into something very like the perfect article. It will be seen that "The Imperfect Mother" is a book to read, and to quarrel with as a man may quarrel with his wife, because he loves her.



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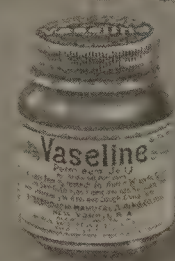
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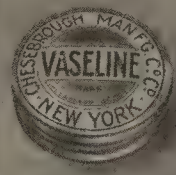
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## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

N T WHITAKER (Washington, U.S.A.).—Thanks for the information, of which you will see we make use.

AHMAD MIRZA (Dacca, India).—We are afraid your problems got mislaid with a good many others in the dislocation caused by the war. If you will submit them to us again we will give them our careful attention.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Federation at Edinburgh between Messrs. R H V SCOTT and A J MCKENZIE.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. McK.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. McK.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. P to B 4th	P to Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Q R to Q sq	
3. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd		
4. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd		
5. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
6. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
7. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
8. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd		
9. Castles	R to B sq		
10. R to B sq	P to B 4th		
11. B to Kt sq	R to K sq		
12. Q to K 2nd	B to B sq		

The critical point of the game. A consideration of the position shows White with his pieces all bearing on the attack, and Black with no prospects of counter-attack. He has no alternative, therefore, but patient defence, and for this purpose Kt to B sq seems best, reserving B for Q 3rd presently.

A disastrous exchange, of which White takes clever advantage.

The beginning of a very pretty combination, not immediately apparent.

If it is not a piece of good fortune to have such a resource, White must be all the more complimented on the depth of his strategy.

If P takes Kt; 21. Q takes B, Kt to B sq; 22. Q takes Q, R takes Q; 23. P takes P, with a won position. The text move, however, is no remedy.

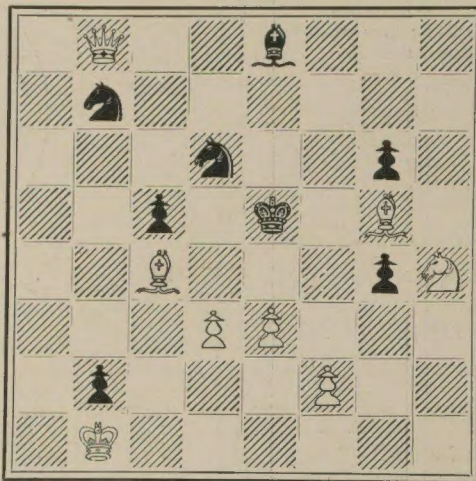
21. Kt takes Kt P to Q 5th  
22. Q to Kt 3rd B takes Kt  
23. P takes B Q takes P  
24. Q takes Q R takes Q  
25. P takes P R to K 7th  
26. R to B 2nd Q R to K sq  
27. B to Q 3rd Resigns.

M J F CREWELL (Tulse Hill).—A short mate in a minor variation is not a defect, in our opinion; but in any case the short mate you propose for 3839 is not effective, for if Black replies 1. P to K B 5th; 2. R to Q 5th (ch) does not mate, as Black King escapes by K to K B 5th.

E G B BARLOW (Bournemouth).—Your problem unfortunately admits of a serious dual after Black plays 1. K to K 4th. White can now continue either by 2. Q to R 3rd, or Kt to K 2nd.

PROBLEM No. 3843.—By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3841.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE

1. R to Kt 3rd

2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK

Any move.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3838 from Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3840 from R F Morris (Sherbrooke, Canada) and Henry A Seller; of No. 3841 from E J Gibbs (Upton Manor),

H Cockell (Penge), Jas. C. Gemmell (Campbeltown), H T Johnstone (Devonport), Léon Ryłski (Belfast), B Hamilton (Reading), Jas. T Palmer (Church), P W Hunt (Bridgwater), M J F Crewell (Tulse Hill), J E Trezise (Walsall), and Mark Dawson (Horsforth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3842 received from E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), H W Satow (Bangor), Arthur Wright (Portsmouth), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), H T L Meyer, H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), A H H (Bath), Jas. C Gemmell, J S Forbes (Brighton), and E J Lonsdale (New Brighton).

The meeting of the British Chess Federation, held at Edinburgh, attracted considerable interest from the outset, while towards the end the gathering was roused almost to the pitch of excitement by the keen struggle for the Championship. It was generally recognised that Sir G. Thomas would be a likely bidder for the honour, but as the contest progressed, the play of Mr. R. H. V. Scott developed a surprising steadiness in addition to his usual vigour, and Mr. E. G. Sergeant worthily upheld his reputation as a past champion of the City Chess Club. Under these circumstances the penultimate round gave the scores as: Scott 8; Thomas, 8; and Sergeant, 7½. For the final round Scott and Sergeant were drawn against each other, while Thomas had to meet Michell, one of the strongest players in the tourney. It was possible, therefore, for any one of the three to win; but after a fight of fluctuating fortunes, Scott beat Sergeant and Thomas succumbed to Michell. The new Champion has long been known as one of our most brilliant amateurs, but on this occasion he rose to a higher standard of play than he has ever touched before, and well deserved his triumph. The Ladies' Championship resulted in a tie between Miss Price and Mrs. Stevenson, which will be played off at a later date, and the Open Major Tournament was won by Mr. Speyer, with Mr. H. E. Price second.

The International Tournament at Gothenburg resulted as follows: Reti, 9½; Rubinstein, 9; Bogoljubov, 8. The winner is a Hungarian master who has figured in many previous contests, but with no particular success to attend his efforts, unless his first appearance at the Abbazia Gambit Tournament, when he was third, be regarded as an exception. The list of competitors on this occasion was a very strong one, including such names as Tarrasch, Mieses, Maroczy, Spielmann and Niemcewitsch.

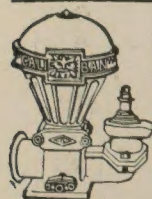
We are informed that the "wireless" game between Messrs. Whitaker and Lasker, which appeared in our issue of June 19, with an unfinished termination, has been adjudicated, in accordance with our forecast of the result, in favour of the former.



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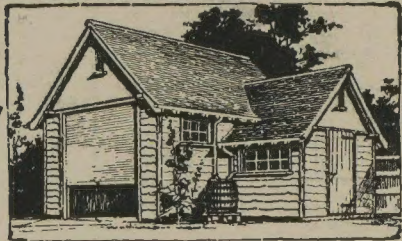


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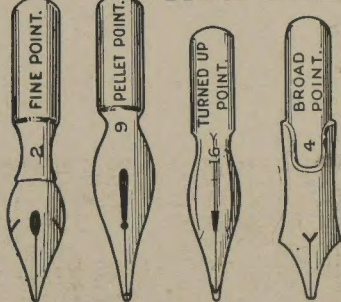
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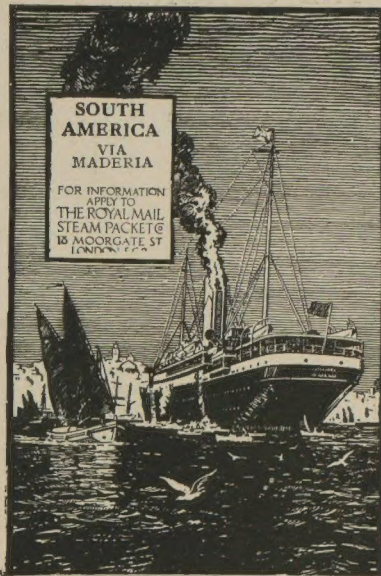
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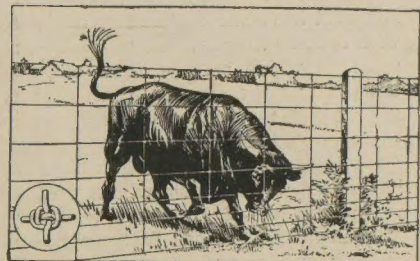
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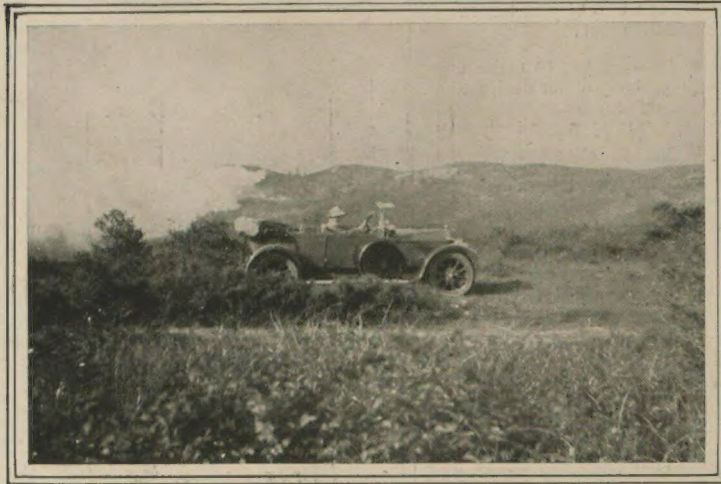
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## Examination for Driving Licenses.

Apropos my remarks last week with reference to the need that exists for more care in the granting of driving licenses, I see that an examination in fitness to drive is now clearly foreshadowed by



MOTERING ON SURREY MOORLANDS: A WOLSELEY "FIFTEEN" AT THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL, HINDHEAD.

Sir Henry Maybury, the head of the Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport. My notes on the subject were written before the publication of the interview in which Sir Henry made his views known, so that I am the more pleased to learn that a question which is becoming urgent is receiving the attention of the authorities, who appear to think along the same lines as those who have given thought to it from outside. It is clearly the intention of the Ministry to seek powers for making such an examination compulsory, and in that I should imagine it would have the support of all motorists who view with concern the prevalence of really dangerous driving, most of which springs from absolute ignorance of the car and the manners and customs of the King's highway. If and when this examination is instituted, there should be some safeguard for the examinee. Examiners are capricious and are apt to refuse a license to a really competent person. I remember well a case in point. In the early days of the motor-'bus, men were licensed by the police to drive one type only. For instance, if a man were licensed to drive

a De Dion he could not take out a Durkopp, to name two of the types then in use. One of the best drivers in the employ of the old Vanguard Company, was licensed for a particular type, but by some oversight had been put on to another. For two months he drove that 'bus without incident, when somebody discovered that he was not licensed for it. He was promptly sent down to the proper authority to pass his examination, and was ignominiously disqualified! With such an example in mind, I am very much in favour of the institution of a court of appeal for the candidate for a driving license. The best arrangement would be, I think, for the unsuccessful candidate to have the right of appeal to the R.A.C. or A.A., who would re-examine him. If he passed their test, the examining authority should be called upon to give him a "pass." If he failed, there would be no more to be said. When the time comes, I trust the representative organisations will press this point, which seems to me to be quite an important one.

## The Packard "Twin-Six."

For twenty years the Packard car has held the reputation of being in America what the Rolls-Royce is in England. One has an open mind regarding the comparative merits of British and American cars. Although not so many years ago one could say that it was comparatively easy for a car to be the best produced in America, for the reason that, to use a slang expression, it had "nothing to beat," those days have gone by, and now it is possible to say that the American "quality" car is quite comparable to the best produced in Europe. Certainly the Packard "Twin-Six" has nothing to fear from comparison with anything that is produced on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, I am not so sure but that comparison would be all to its advantage. One dislikes saying this, naturally, but it is nothing but the plain truth. Recently I had a day on the road with one

of these cars. We only went down to Brighton and back, but that was sufficient to prove quite a revelation in one's motoring experience. It is not enough to say that the car is silent, or that it runs smoothly; when we are talking about the "Twin-Six" we have to find some other manner of describing these essential qualities. The only approach I can make to it is that the twelve cylinders give such a near approximation to uninterrupted impulse that there is no sense of any mechanical effort. So smooth is the running that the car does not appear to be moving—it is simply that the road is winding under the wheels and the day's destination being drawn by some invisible power steadily and rapidly towards one. As to the rest, well, I cannot say what the car will do. There is no hill between Brighton and London, back or forth, on which you can open the throttle. We came up Handcross, for instance, at a speed which made the legal limit seem something quite remote, and were then a long way from all out. It is said that the car has a range of speed on the top gear from 2 to 70 miles an hour. This sort of thing is often claimed, but performance is not always the same thing as the



MOTERING IN LAKELAND: A PACKARD "TWIN SIX" BY THE BANKS OF ULLSWATER.

claim. Without giving away our law-breaking performances too blatantly, I should say that in the case of the "Twin-Six" there is something in the claim. Anyway, it is a very fine car indeed, and I do not wonder it is popular in the United States.—W. W.

## PRATT'S TOURS.

## 7.—LIVERPOOL TO LLANDUDNO.

LEAVING the great port to the Atlantic, the motorist proceeds on an interesting trip through a vast commercial area to the ancient town of Warrington, where a statue of Oliver Cromwell stands on the site where his victory over the Scots took place in 1648. Crossing the Mersey into Cheshire, the route continues through ever-changing vistas to Chester and its splendid Cathedral. The city, with its quaint and timbered houses, famous "Rows" and well-preserved walls, is considered to possess the most mediæval appearance of any town in England. From its walls Charles the First saw his troops defeated at Rowton Moor. Passing over the Dee the road leads through delightful scenery with views of river and hills to Mostyn, Prestatyn, Rhyl, and Colwyn Bay, and on to Llandudno, where the tourist can find all the attractions of a seaside resort amid healthful and charming surroundings.



LLANDUDNO

RHYL

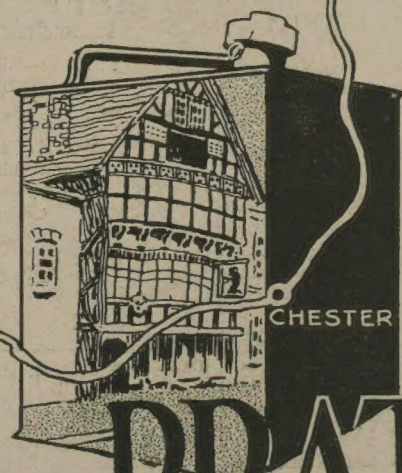
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